Race haters and redbaiters rally around Agnew

SAN FRANCISCO — Spiro T. Agnew's political base is alive and well in Dallas, Texas; Augusta Ga.; Eureka Springs, Ark., and similar places around the country.

Spots like these are the focal points of the rallying that's being done these days behind the vice president. But the people he has turned on are, by no means restricted to these places. They may be found wherever the right wing is welcomed.

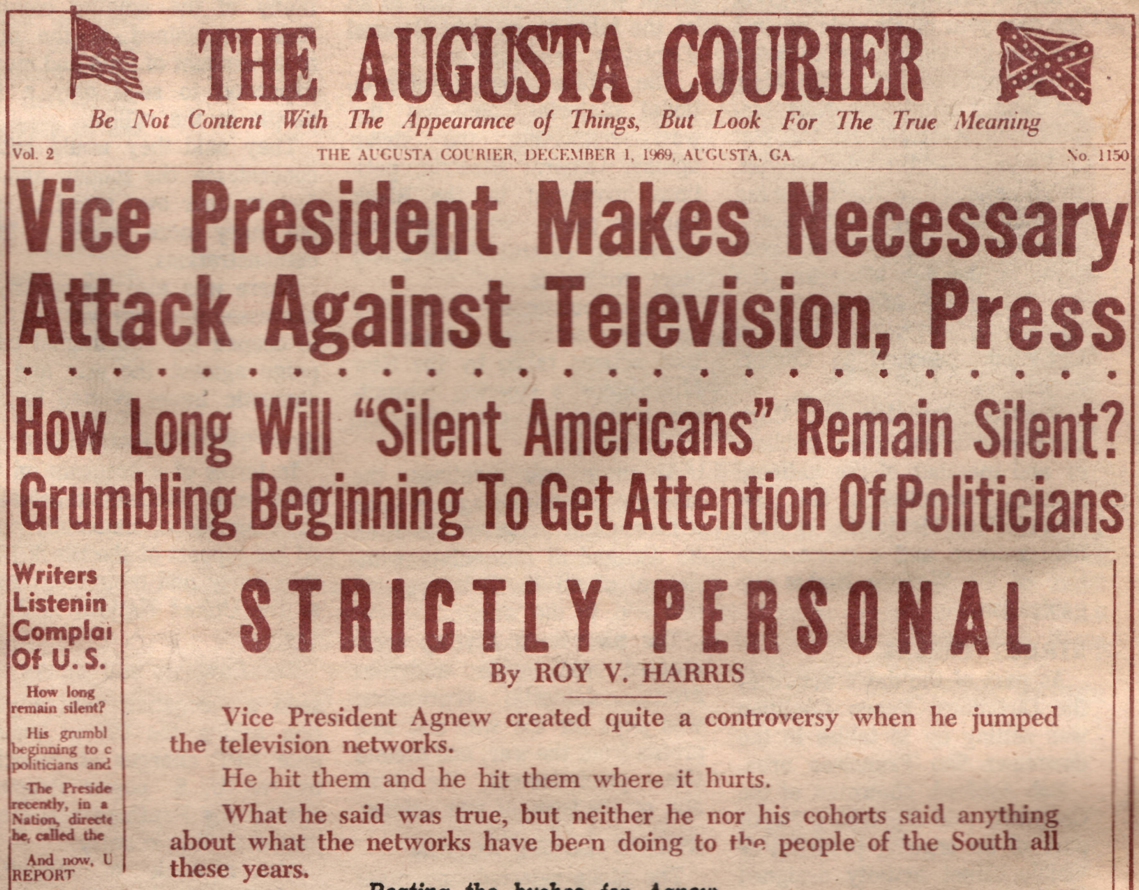
It is now clear that while the Nixon administration relishes speaking of its support from the so-called "silent majority," the vice president's political mouthings are being received with enthusiasm among the vocal extremists of the far right.

This picture of growing rightist support for the vice presiden can be gleaned from a selection of small publications printed at various points around the country which have come into the possession of the People's World in recent weeks.

Whether Agnew intends it or not, the right wingers picture him as being with them: anti-black and anti-Semitic.

The vice president has hit a responsive chord among the vehement and quite un-silent racists and anti-semites organized around such groups as Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade and the National States Rights party.

(Continued on back page)



THE AUGUSTA COURIER

Be Not Content With The Appearance of Things, But Look For The True Meaning

Vol. 2 THE AUGUSTA COURIER, DECEMBER 1, 1969, AUGUSTA, GA. No. 1150

Vice President Makes Necessary Attack Against Television, Press

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How Long Will "Silent Americans" Remain Silent?
Grumbling Beginning To Get Attention Of Politicians

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REPORT

STRICTLY PERSONAL

By ROY V. HARRIS

Vice President Agnew created quite a controversy when he jumped the television networks.

He hit them and he hit them where it hurts.

What he said was true, but neither he nor his cohorts said anything about what the networks have been doing to the people of the South all these years.

Beating the bushes for Agnew

PEOPLE'S WORLD

San Francisco ** Final Price Fifteen Cents

VOL. 33, NO. 3 SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1970

Judge Chargin shifted over to divorce court

SAN JOSE — When Judge Gerald S. Chargin sits on the bench these days he looks out at the silent accusing faces of Chicano people. Since Chargin was transferred back to the San Jose Superior Court, people active in Confederacion de la Raza Unida sit in his courtroom to remind him the Chicanos of the state have not forgotten his call for the genocidal destruction of their people.

Nor have they paused in their efforts to throw this man, who said, "Maybe Hitler was right." out of the court system.

Chargin is back in San Jose after he was transferred to the civil division of the Superior Court in Palo Alto, to move him away from the anger of the San Jose community. His call for genocide came Sept. 5 while he was sitting as a judge in the juvenile division of the Superior Court in San Jose.

Apparently against his wishes, the presiding judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County transferred him back to San Jose to hear divorce cases.

The brown faces were waiting there to accuse him.

The state Judicial Qualifications Committee has yet to hold hearings on the charges brought against Chargin by the Chicano, Jewish and liberal community.

—B.K.

Oregon gas scare

SEATTLE — From the southern tip of California, extending up the coast and spreading through the Northwest, the Pentagon is polluting the region with endless military installations harboring an increasing variety of perilous substances.

The latest alarm has arisen with disclosure of the Pentagon's intention to transport the poisonous nerve gases from Okinawa, to the Umatilla Ordinance Depot in Oregon, loaded onto hundreds of railroad cars.

Umatilla (pop. 617 last census) situated at the Columbia River, actually began storing nerve gas eight years ago.

"If it hadn't been for a new law passed by Congress, that requires the Army to disclose such shipments, we wouldn't even have known about this one," said Edward G. Westerdahl, the governor's executive assistant. He revealed this to a delegation of labor and peace groups who had come to see Oregon Governor Tom McCall.

The delegation included the Intl. Longshormen and Warehousemen's Auxiliary, Portland

(Continued on page 10)

Neocolonialists and secessionists soundly defeated in Nigeria

By CARL BLOICE

SAN FRANCISCO — After the schemes to divide it, Nigeria is one nation again and will — probably — remain that way.

But nothing is certain in today's turbulent world and there are two major things which could prevent the unity of the Nigerian people being solidified and developed:

- Continued interference in the internal affairs of the nation — fiscally, financially or politically — by outsiders, particularly the many so-called aid groups which are hostile to the central government.
- Acts of revenge on the part of the forces of the Central government or its failure to provide adequate relief to the destitute people who formerly lived under the seccessionist regime in the Eastern Region.

NO REPRISALS

Of the two dangers, the second — at the moment seems the least likely. Nigerian officials in Lagos have repeatedly stressed in recent days their assurances that there will be no reprisals against the defeated rebels. Nigerians, both in and outside the country, have been issuing repeated appeals for national unity (See statement on P. 12).

An Associated Press report filed from Lagos Jan. 14 said observors could find "no signs of mistreatment of Biafran troops or civilians."

Also, Lagos has given assurance that food and medicines would be conveyed immediately to the war torn area. A Reuters dispatch, filed Jan. 13 said, "As the area under Ibo control (Eastern Region—Ed.) quickly shrank Tuesday, major relief work to rush food and essential supplies through to hundreds of thousands near starvation was well under way in federal territory.

"Federal officials said Tuesday 800 tons of food had been sent to the worst - affected areas."

The government made it clear this week that food and material assistance would be accepted for distribution in Nigeria provided such aid was channeled through Lagos.

All this has increased the possibility of new suffering being visited upon the peoples of the area as a result of outside interference.

Nigerian officials and many outside observers have argued since the war began that the suffering, and particularly the starvation, was being prolonged bv the activities for the "pro-Biafra" groups.

Supplies flown into the country from outside directly to the Eastern Region always have been considered a threat to Lagos as the "aid" travelled the same route as did the arms for the secessionists, and the white mercenaries — through the colonial capitals of France, Spain, and Portugal. For this reason, effective relief efforts were not possible until the war ended.

Although leaders in Lagos have rejected "aid" from pro-Eastern Region groups on the grounds that it would be "blood money," it is certain they fear the war may be rekindled or even the possibility of foreign intervention.

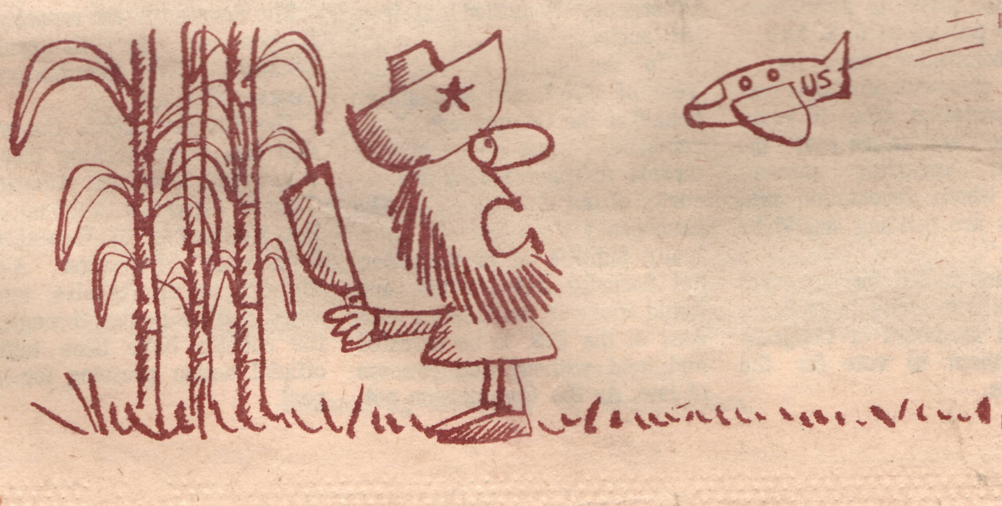
OIL MONOPOLISTS

Since it became clear that the military forces of the seccessionist "Biafra" were being roundly defeated, a monumental press propaganda campaign has been mounted in the U.S. Europe insitgated by "pro-Biafra" groups closely tied to major oil monopolists here, in France and other European states.

The content and emphasis of nearly all reports and news service statements on the concluded civil war has been to express fears of "genocide" and the probability of mass starvation.

Ironcially, yet perhaps inevitably, the fate of the strongman, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, leader of the breakaway forces, is markedly similar to that of the

(Continued on back page)



Cuba invaded

Report and comment

See pages 6 and 8

NEW MOBE

• Renews anti-war drive
• Stress community action
• Aid Panther appeal to UN

STEPHANIE ALLAN

SAN FRANCISCO — To greet the new year of struggle against the war in Vietnam and to honor the memory of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, the New Mobilization West to End the War in Vietnam held a rally on Jan. 15 and announced the beginning of their community activities.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the New Mobe and the San Francisco Moratorium in conjunction with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Speakers included Dr. Carlton Goodlett, physician, publisher and member of the national steering committee of the New Mobe, Paul McMahon, a Vietnam veteran and a representative of the Welfare Rights Organization.

STREET TABLES

As part of the day's activities the Downtown Peace Coalition was setting up 30 tables in the downtown San Francisco area.

Bob Ashford, chairman of the Coalition, said the tables "were part of an ongoing program of visible street activity designed to create in the downtown area a sense of community responsibility and involvement for ending the war in Vietnam."

The tables were set up "in front of businesses which make considerable profit from the war," Ashford said.

They were manned by downtown workers and by people who are familiar with the corporations. For example, Roger Fuller of the United Electrical Workers Union was to sit at the table in front of General Electric's headquarters.

The tables carried informational material opposing the war, supporting the strike against General Electric, petitions sponsored by the Black Panther party which propose community control of police and other materials.

The announcement of the rally and other activities marked the first actions taken by the New Mobe since a steering committee meeting in Cleveland and Philadelphia.

At those two meetings, the steering committee agreed upon a three-point program based on its demand of immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops and and end to the war.

The plan is to develop coordinated nationwide activities around domestic repression; who pays for the war and who profits from the war, and around GIs, pre-inductees, the draft and on the issue of war crimes.

STRESS LOCAL ACTION

The Mobe rejected any mass centralized rallies such as were held on Nov. 15 in San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

They opted instead for local activities in various cities and towns on the three issues above and hopes to coordinate them nationally.

This format was agreed upon, said Mary Louise Lovett, West Coast Mobe rep who went to the Cleveland meeting, because many of the smaller committees complained of the enormous amount of time and money expended to send only a few people to the rallies.

They said they would rather concentrate the money and effort in their own areas to turn out many more people at local demonstrations.

There was also the sentiment expressed that now was the time to deepen the educational campaign against the war and the domestic issues related to it.

SUPPORT TO PANTHERS

In terms of a program on the question of domestic repression, the New Mobe, nationally, called for support of the Black Panther party and their mass rally at the United Nations in January.

The Panthers and others will send a delegation with a petition asking the UN to investigate BPP charges of genocide by the U. S. power structure against the Panthers and black people in this country.

Also a week of activities against repression will begin on Feb. 14, Huey Newton's (jailed Panther leader) birthday, and ending on Feb. 21 with actions in support of the Chicago 8 on trial for conspiracy arising from the demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic party convention in Chicago.

ELECTORAL ACTIVITY

Locally, the New Mobe voted to set up a committee to organize and coordinate the distribution of the BPP petition to put police under community control.

The Philadelphia meeting was attended by David Hawk of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

John Bright from the West Coast Mobe committee, who attended the Philly meeting, said there are continuing good working relations between the two groups.

Santos Soll photo

THIS WAS one of about 30 anti-war tables set up in San Francisco this week to mark January's Mobilization activity. The Downtown Peace coalition, a growing group of white collar workers, provided the muscle.

Bright said the Mobe was concentrating on turning large numbers of people out into the streets, although not at centralized rallies, to protest the war and issues related to it while the moratorium, nationally, was emphasizing electoral work.

New Mobe steering committee members in San Francisco said it was necessary to "retreat" from the huge mobilizations that took place in November.

They said this was so because people who worked and built the November action were exhausted and it would take a while to build up again to the point of getting hundreds of thousands out.

But also, it was pointed out, that many organizers wanted to concentrate on smaller areas where they work or study, to deepen and broaden the opposition to the war.

While concentrating on local activities, the Mobe will take part in an international meeting on peace which will discuss "the entire question of the development of the world peace movement and above all, the movement to end the war in Vietnam."

WORLD MEET

This will be a meeting of the World Peace Council to be held in Vancouver, British Columbia on Feb. 7 and 8.

Attending the meeting will be V. K. Krishna Menon, former minister of defense for India and Member of the Indian Parliament, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to the Paris peace talks, Pastor Martin Niemoller, head of the World Council of Churches, a delegate from the Soviet Union and the foreign minister of Guinea.

Also attending will be five representatives of national liberation struggles in Asia, Africa and Latin America, official representatives of the PRG and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

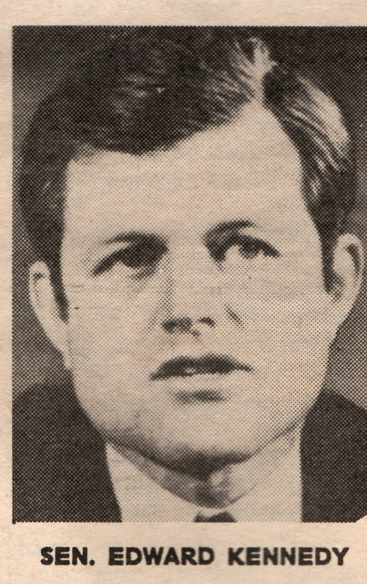
The New Mobe is chartering a plane to take delegates to the meeting. Cost of the round trip fare is $75. For information, call 863-9289.

Mrs. Lovett said that arrangements were being made to try to raise fare money so some of the delegates would reflect the "people who do the work" and the people who suffer most from the war — the poor, the black, the brown and the young.

Boost the PW

Kennedy: Stop the deportation attacks

WASHINGTON — A time limit on deportation and naturalization cancellation is part of an omnibus bill introduced into the U.S. Senate Dec. 4 by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass) and 22 other Senators.



SEN. EDWARD KENNEDY

The Senate Bill, S.3202, was accompanied by a simultaneous companion bill, H.R. 15092, submitted to the House of Representatives by Congressman Michael Feighan, (D-Ohio) Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration.

The Senate bill would bar commencement of deportation proceedings against permanent residents under the following conditions:

- For conduct 10 or more years prior to the proceedings.
- If admitted when under 14 years of age, and living in the U.S. for over 10 years, for conduct at any time.
- If residing here 20 years, for conduct at any time and without regard to age at admission.

Persons against whom deportation proceedings are already pending, however, would not be protected by the new provisions.

"It is an established principle of law," Kennedy said, suporting the time limit on deportation, "that justice requires a time limit, within which authorities must commence proceedings against an individual for any alleged crime or violation of law . . . but in matters involving the deportation of a lawfully admitted resident alien, this elementary principle does not apply."

Dr. Paul Lehmann, chairman of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born said the bill would "correct some of the injustices of the Walter-McCarran Act," but emphasized that "consideration should be given to strengthening" the provisions in S. 3202.

The committee calls for a "simple clear-cut provision barring deportation after 10 years residence" and urges that "the provision excluding persons against whom deportation proceedings are pending should be stricken."

Lehmann called for suporters of the bills to write their Senators and members of Congress urging them to vote for the measures.

Commission push to end detention law

SAN FRANCISCO — The Human Rights Commission renewed its public efforts to obtain repeal of the Emergency Detention Act by sending telegrams today to the chairmen of two House of Representatives committees urging their immediate favorable action.

To each (Representative Emanuel Celler, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Richard Ichord, chairman of the Internal Security Committee) Commission chairman Curtis McClain appealed for a favorable report on bills now before them which would follow up on Senate action (S. 1872, passed just before Christmas) to remove the Emergency Detention Act from the books.

"In the spirit of the New Year of 1970," said McClain on behalf of the Commission, ". . . remove . . . one of the gravest threats to the freedom and security of our citizens . . ." The Emergency Detention Act is actually Subtitle II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, and would make it possible for citizens of the U.S. to be arrested and held without due process of law. As the Commission noted in its original Resolution calling for repeal in May of 1969, the existence of this law has ominous implications for racial and ethnic communities because of past history and because of its approach to justice in group rather than individual terms.

The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to open hearings shortly on the Senate-approved bill, S. 1872, introduced in the last session by Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii. The House Internal Security Committee is to consider H. R. 11825, known as the Matsunaga-Holifield Bill, and co-sponsored by Congressmen Phillip Burton and Jeffery Cohelan.

The Senate bill for repeal was co-sponsored by California's Senators, Alan Cranston and George Murphy.

The Human Rights Commission has been working closely with the Japanese American Citizens League's National Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Through its efforts also, many other similar bodies throughout the country have been taking official action pressing for repeal.

Black congresswoman on the need for change

Chisholm not passive now

BERKELEY — Shirley Chisholm, the United States' first black Congresswoman, scorched the walls of the University of California's Zellerbach Auditorium with black talk on Jan. 11.

Mrs. Chisholm, also a Democratic National Committeewoman, spoke to the concerns of black people and the need for change.

The predominantly white audience of more than 1,000 persons heard the petite dynamic legislator describe America as being in "deep, serious trouble. Confusion reigns throughout the land. This is an indication that something is wrong in the country."

Black women and men consistently punctuated Mrs. Chisholm's talk with "Right on's" and "We're with you sister, we know what you mean" and "We hear you."

Mrs. Chisholm declared that in the past she had been a moderate but that now she was a militant.

IN THE DOOR

During her talk she was at times angry, and very persuasive. She spoke to the black people at times, and then to the whites.

"As a woman of 45 I have spent 23 years trying to get my people in the door," she said. "I have spent hours of talking, meetings, conferences, but America has failed to recognize that we are human beings.

"We have seen what Jordan is like on the other side and we are not going to turn back. We must have the courage, the commitment, the concern, the compassion to rise up and speak out against the evils of this society. We can no longer be passive," she said.

"Students black and white are saying that the system is no good. Black people are tired of tokenism and gradualism and want a piece of the pie, now. Women want an equal share. Young people are upset by cliches and jargon that we use to cover up sham and hypocrisy that has brought us to the brink where we find ourselves.

"The dissatisfaction of students did not develop in a vacuum; they are the products of the society that brought us where we are now. I am very proud of the young people of America," said Mrs. Chisholm.

PROUD OF YOUTH

"Every time you turn on the radio, or TV you learn that some government official is engaged in corruption. This points up our decadent morals, our decadent values, because adults are not living the lives they talk about." Then the black Congresswoman spat out the words, "Brotherhood Week," and paused for a long time, letting them penetrate.

"The second aspect of the social revolution is the role of black people today," she began. "For over 200 years, people came to these shores seeking refuge from religious persecution, political asylum, seeking the many opportunities they had heard about.

"They could get a better deal in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Many could not read or write. They went to school day and night, and to college day and night.

"They acquired skills, became assimilated and part of the middle class society of America. For many, equality of opportunity came to fruition.

"Black people were brought shackled with chains about their hands and ankles. They came on contracts of blood, sweat and tears," she continued.

"They had no time to think of whether or not they would realize the American dream.

"Black people are human and the tolerance level has been reached and we can wait no longer.

"Five years ago something happened . . . eruptions. America was particularly upset and the reason was that for the first time many things began to touch the doorsteps of those who had not before bothered to care.

"White leadership in Bedford-Stuyvesant asked me to come out on a sound truck and cool my people down," she said. "I said no. If I had I would have been killed."

She charged that after the eruptions in Watts, Detroit, and Newark, no motion was seen and "psychological cliches were echoed."

"COOL DOWN . . . NO"

Then again her words were tipped with barbs. "I am mad. I know my life experiences but you should get black for a few minutes and understand not only me but my people. I know what it means to be black in a democracy."

As a solution to the beginning of the cure for some of the ills of American society Mrs. Chisholm sees the coming together of black and white workers and the development of black caucus's within unions.

"Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Indians can be a coalition of forces that did not exist before. What is shaping up is a struggle between the haves and [illegible] needed alliance. And something good can come out of the development of black caucus's."

—R.S.

Oakland DA out to convict black community leader

OAKLAND — An attorney for the chairman of the Oakland Black Caucus charged last week that the repeated efforts to jail the community activist are because, "The district attorney is concerned about Paul Cobb as a political figure."

Atty. John George made the comment here after a third jury in less than two years heard the case against Cobb and failed to render a verdict.

The charge against Cobb was resisting, delaying or obstructing a policeman in the performance of his duties.

George said, "He (District Attorney Lowell Jensen) cannot see his way clear to cut Paul loose. It is a form of harassment to teach others in the Caucus a lesson."

Had Cobb been convicted the maximum sentence would have been six months in jail, a $500 fine or both.

Following this latest hung jury, Municipal Judge Delmar W. Brobst threw the case out of court.

Cobb was arrested July 3, 1968 when he arrived on the scene of an encounter between police in nearby Emeryville and a car they suspected of carrying members of the Black Panther party.

It was alleged by Oakland police that Cobb's insistence in asking for badge numbers and names of officers delayed and obstructed the discussion and three of the four suspects disappeared into the crowd of black citizens who had gathered.

When the fourth suspect was searched and produced sufficient identification he was released and Cobb was handcuffed and arrested.

"I've talked to the D.A. and he said that if it takes ten trials he is going to continually bring me to trial until I am convicted," said Cobb.

CREEDENCE CLEARWATER Revival shown above will be at the Oakland Coliseum for one night only on Jan. 31 at 8:30 p.m. Booker T and the M.G.'s will appear with a third group.

Peace Calendar

SAN FRANCISCO — The New Mobilization-West To End the War in Vietnam published it's Peace Calendar with a list of events for the Bay Area and Northern California.

Friday, Jan. 16 — **San Francisco,** Felix Greene's film, "Inside North Vietnam," at 3:30 and 8 p.m. at the Bay Area Urban League, 2400 Sutter. Sponsored by Kaiser Employees Against the War in Vietnam and Mt. Zion Employees for Peace. Babysitting is provided and the film is free. It will also be shown on Saturday, Feb. 16 at noon at the same place.

Sunday, Jan. 18 — **San Francisco,** a public meeting with Madeline Duckles about her recent trip to North Vietnam at 7:30 p.m., the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, 9th and Lincoln sts., $1.50 donation, $.75 for students.

Sunday, Jan. 18 — **Berkeley,** an ecology procession at 11 a.m. from Peoples' Park to Peoples' Park Annex. For more information, contact Peggy Datz at 548-2220.

Sunday, Jan. 18 — **Pacifica,** a peace fair from 2 to 5 p.m. at Oceana High School. Take the Francisco/Paloma turn-off of the Coast Highway. Organizational literature tables welcomed. Call Bryan Ramsey. 359-0348.

Monday, Jan. 22 — **San Jose,** a Mid-Winter Mobilization Meeting, "Back from Vietnam," at 8 p.m., San Jose City College Theatre (corner of Moorpark & Bascom). Helen Emerick, writer for the S.F. Chronicle who recently was in South Vietnam, and Madeline Duckles who visited North Vietnam, will be speaking. Sponsored by the San Jose Peace Center for free. Call 297-2999.

What's happening

Mideast debate

SAN FRANCISCO — A debate on the situation in the Middle East will take place at Glide Memorial Church, 330 Ellis in S.F. on Sunday, Jan. 25 from 2 to 6 p.m.

George Abed, an instructor in the Department of Economics at UC, Berkeley and a Palestinian refugee, will debate Shimka-Flapan, the editor of New Outlook, an Israeli magazine.

Brigade help

OAKLAND — A garage sale will be held to raise money for the Venceremos Brigade volunteers from the Bay Area on Jan. 16 and 17, Friday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. — both days.

Baked goods will be featured at the sale which aims to raise money for the 100 people who plan to go to Cuba from the Bay Area and help bring in the 10 million ton sugar cane harvest.

Abortion news

SAN FRANCISCO — Since 37% of all U. S. births between 1960-68 were unwanted and abortions are illegal, those of you concerned with the problem may be interested in information from the Assn. to Repeal Abortion Laws.

The ARAL has pamphlets, literature and information about obtaining safe abortions. Office hours vary and the best time to reach them is any afternoon after 2 p. m.

Their address is P. O. Box 6083, phone is 387-6480.

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To Pay Tribute to

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CARL BLOICE

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GE, unions keep up the pressure

SAN FRANCISCO — The General Electric strikers picked up support nationally last week with the formation of a citizens' committee to push boycott GE and other strike-backing activities.

The committee, headed by former U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, is using newspaper ads, direct mail and other forms of appeal in its campaign to back the strikers, now in the 12th week of their walkout.

Included in the committee's call are requests for persons to:

- Write to GE and tell them you support the strike. Encourage your friends and neighbors to do so also.
- "As an act of solidarity with the GE strikers," send a check for $3.25, the average hourly wage of GE workers, to help the committee support the strikers and their families.
- Join the picket lines.

Address of the Citizens' Committee to Support the GE Strikers is Room 1104, 112 East 19th street, N.Y. 10003. Among those on the committee are Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Rabbi Ronald E. Gittlesohn, head of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and Senator George

LABOR KITTY

From labor sources, nationwide contributions to the GE strike fund approached the $2 million mark in the drive for donations of at least $1 per month from every union member in the U.S. At the same time it was reported GE continued to advertise at a tab of some $2 million.

Negotiations continued sporadically between GE, the AFL-CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers, the independent United Electrical Workers and 12 other unions striking GE. (The AFL-CIO Firemen & Oilers union was the latest to join the walkout).

Added to the federal mediation crew January 7 was J. Curtis Counts, who pressed for renewed negotiations, after talks broke off earlier in the month.

Meanwhile, GE has been pressuring the unions with threats of dire economic consequences if the strike continues. The vice president and general manager of GE's power transformer plant in Pittsfield, Mass. said 1970 would bring the "greatest crisis" in GE's history, which he claimed only massive "unemployment cutbacks" could solve.

STRIKERS' LEAFLET

But at the same time, GE strikers and supporters have been keeping up pressure on the company. One example is UE Local 205 in Ashland, Mass., which issued a leaflet urging consumers to shun GE products. There are three ways to reduce production costs, the leaflet pointed out, long working hours, speedup, and cutback on testing and inspection.

"Long hours at low pay and speedup hurt only workers," the leaflet emphasizes. The third way hurts the customer. Engineers are ordered to reduce the number of operations required to make the product and to cheapen the quality of the material."

Conclusion to the leaflet warning of poor GE quality has ironic: "The unfortunate purchaser of a GE product should know that the mechanics in the company's Repair and Service shops are also on strike."

THE HOME of murdered United Mine Workers leader Jock Yablonski was crawling with investigators last week, such as the cop above who dusted the family car for fingerprints.

Yablonski case: last respects amid a police probe

WASHINGTON, Pa. — A long procession of coal miners marched last week in nearby Millsboro past the coffins of Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter, murdered in bed shortly before New Year's Eve.

Many came to pay their last respects as Yablonski's two surviving sons stood by the coffins and occasionally nodded to friends. The funeral was Jan. 9.

Meanwhile the protest strike of miners swept through the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, with the number stopping work well past the 20,000 mark.

In some locals of the United Mine Workers, as in Monongah, West Va., the miners vowed to stay out until W. A. Boyle and the other leaders of the union submit to a lie detector test on whether they have any knowledge of the murder.

In Washington, D. C., a spokesman of the Dept. of Labor said Labor Secretary George Shultz may order a review of the results of the Dec. 9 vote in the race between Yablonski and Boys for the union's presidency.

Shultz had previously turned two requests by Yablonski's attorney, Joseph Rauh, Jr., that he investigate the balloting on the ground that "hundreds" of violations were reported.

Shultz had said the backers of Yablonski had not exhausted the procedures within the union.

He is now reconsidering after a phone call from Rauh, observing that with Yablonski's death the procedures within the union are in effect exhausted.

State Police Chief Joseph C. Snyder said more than 300 were questioned in the Clarksville area, but that this produced only two anonymous telephone "You're next" threats, cited by two of Yablonski's active campaigners. Snyder dismissed these, however, as possible "crank calls" with the observation that "There are all kinds of perverts in the country."

The FBI has a squad in the case. The federal entry is based on the presumption that the murders may have violated the Landrum-Griffin Law, which contains a "Labor Bill of Rights" section.

The Burkus Funeral Home near Millsboro opened its doors to the public last night and tonight for the long procession of miners and their families who braved the zero weather to pay their last respects.

Conspicuously absent was Boyle or any of the officers and staff members of the UMW administration, who heeded the request of the sons to stay away and not arrange any official observance of Yablonski's death.

Walkout follows PDM pact

SANTA CLARA — Right on the footsteps of a contract agreement Dec. 29, United Steel Workers of America Local 4028 walked out of the Pittsburgh-Des Moines plant Jan. 6 to protest the firing of one of its most active picketers, Steve Smith.

The union members were out for three days until the court threw down an injunction on behalf of the company compelling the picketers to return to work on Monday (Jan. 12).

By the end of this week the arbitration board was expected to reach a decision.

The company showed no cause why it fired Smith, who has been working at PDM since August. However, Smith and other union men say the company fired him because of his union activities.

After four months of strike, the membership approved the three year contract.

Under the new agreement wages at PDM will come up to a 20 cent hourly median wage increase for the first year, 17 cent for the second, 20 cent for the third.

The union fell short of its desired goal for a one year contract, but other PDM plants are expected to fight for a two year contract when their agreements expire, thus creating a common expiration date for all PDM plants.

COPS AND SCABS

The strike, which received help from community and student groups was highlighted by many instances of police brutality.

On Dec. 24, strike committee chairman Vernon Black was arrested on assault and battery charges after being held with a billyclub across his throat after a scab kicked him in front of 20 witnesses. However, the scab was not arrested.

Another picket, Jerry Davis, was arrested after allegedly swinging his picket sign at a scab car that ran into him. Again, the scab was not arrested.

PEOPLE'S WORLD

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Pass This Paper On To A Friend

On the LINE

The following was written by a brother in the Dodge plant at Hamtramck, Mich. Speaking of one Challenger assembly line where half of the 3,500 laid off had less than one year seniority and were ineligible for Supplemental Unemployment Benefits he says, "You can imagine what kind of holiday these workers had with the $50 average unemployment compensation."

A grim New Year is starting for us auto workers. Headlines in the local newspapers report: "Car firm to lay off 41,000"; "GM will close 12 assembly plants for ten days and dismiss 3,800 probationary employes"; "Ford is rumored cutting back 29,000 cars this month"; "1½ million unsold 1969s and '70s in the stockpile."

Where I work, at Chrysler, 37,000 assembly plant workers, including 21,000 in Detroit, Hamtramck and Windsor, will be laid off for one week in January. The company tells us nothing, just that we don't come back to work until they call us.

The 1970 auto sales appear to have reached their peak, seven months ahead of schedule, because of out-of-this-world prices for cars and the war-made inflation that keeps us all broke.

What hapepns on these layoffs is that the company will lay off more, in proportion, than the cut in production and those that eventually go back to work get hit with a big speedup.

This is done, of course, to force a strike, or walkout, that suits the company — like General Motors has forced a strike up in Fisher Body plant No. 2 in Flint since last Sept. 24.

Also, Chrysler wants to weaken us all by these layoffs before we enter the bargaining for wage increases and contract renewal. They want to give us a real, long, hot and hungry summer as part of their plans to beat us down to a cheap settlement in 1970.

As you know they had us working crazy overtime to get the 1970 models out. Some workers had so much overtime they were drawing $250 a week. Now that's all out and everyone was cut back to $125 a week. Now we are laid off.

If overtime wasn't compulsory in our union contract with Chrysler, they couldn't have worked us those 6-7 day weeks and now we are walking the streets in zero weather.

We need in the new UAW-Chrysler contract the elimination of any clauses that say overtime is compulsory. We want the right to make overtime voluntary, so that we don't work like crazy people for four months and then work short work weeks with big pay cuts for the other eight months of the year. That's the way it used to be when I came to work at Dodge when we had no union.

Overtime work is dangerous. You get tired, you lose alertness, that's when accidents happen. The auto industry is about to report over $2 billion in profits after taxes in 1969 and the same in 1968 and 1967. That's enough to pay us for a 30 hour week at 40 hours pay.

All European conference

Warsaw Pact idea jars NATO

By BOB KAUFMAN

SAN FRANCISCO — The United States is having an increasingly rough time maintaining Western Europe as a military-political bloc under the U.S. domination.

In the last few months the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries for an all-European security conference has been greeted by many western countries, North Atlantic Treaty Organization members, and neutrals alike, seeking a way out of the sterility of the old cold war alignments.

One effect of the growing favorable reception for the proposal was to demonstrate the growing isolation of the U.S. and its junior partner Great Britain on this issue, even within the NATO councils.

The proposal was first put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries in 1966, and repeated in more concrete detail in March, 1969.

At the Prague meeting of the Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states — Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union — a two part agenda was proposed, and it was suggested the conference be called for the first half of 1970 in Helsinki, Finland. The Finnish government had earlier greeted the idea, and offered to be the host.

AGENDA POINTS

The two questions proposed by the Socialist states for the agenda were:

- The safeguarding of European security and renunciation of the use or threat of force in relations between European states.
- Expansion of relations in the field of trade, economy, science and technology on the basis of equality, with a view to developing political co-operation among European states.

The agenda reflected the concern of the socialist countries with the still unsettled question of borders, particularly the Oder-Neisse line. This is the border between Poland and the German Democratic Republic, still unrecognized by West Germany.

A renunciation of the use or threat of force is seen as a big step in the guarantee of the eastern borders.

The other consideration was to begin with questions, in the words of the Soviet journal New Times, "on which there is a reasonable chance of achieving understanding at the conference.

"The point is not that the questions proposed for the agenda by the socialist countries are the only major outstanding issues in Europe," New Times said, "but that at one sitting it would be impossible to achieve agreement on all the cardinal problems accumulated over the years of the cold war. Hence the realistic way to begin is to tackle steps helping to strengthen peace and security in Europe which would be acceptable today to the greatest possible number of European countries."

First reactions came from the European neutral countries. Finland, and then Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, expressed support for the holding of the conference. France led the NATO countries in expressing favorable interest.

But among the NATO countries the proposal flew in the face of those interests with a stake in preserving a Europe divided into hostile military blocs.

BRANDT INTEREST

In West Germany the new Social Democrat-led coalition government expressed interest in the idea, and especially in opening up more normal relations with the governments to the east. The statement was part of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's hesitant moves towards unfreezing relations with thhe east, especially the German Democratic Republic.

The prospect that Brandt may junk the cornerstone policies of the previous right wing Adenauer and Kiesinger governments, non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic, and the Oder-Neisse border, provoked a fury from the West German right wing. The fury extended to Brandt's own coalition between the Social Democrats and the Free Democratic party.

A bitter quarrel developed in the FDP between Walter Scheel, West German Foreign Minister and leader of the party, and Dr. Erich Mende, the extremely conservative former chairman of the FDP. (The FDP is the junior party in the Social Democratic-FDP coalition government.)

POSSIBLE SETBACK

Mende and his supporters are demanding the Brandt government not move away from right wing policies on recognition of the GDR and the Oder-Neisse. If the Mende forces win in the FDP, Brandt will have to call off the moves for a detente with the Socialist countries, or the coalition government will fall.

If the Brandt government falls, the movement towards an all-European Security conference will be set back. The West German attitude currently gives muscle to the desire of the smaller NATO members to respond favorably to the Warsaw pact initiative.

They need that muscle. At the meeting of the 15 NATO countries' foreign, defense and finance ministries held early in December, the U. S. and Great Britain threw up a cloud of objections to the proposal in the face of the declared desire of many countries present for the conference

In the end NATO declared it was "receptive" to the proposal for the conference, but added the condition that progress on the tough issues between East and West would have to come before a conference. The issues cited included the status of West Berlin, relations between the two Germanies, and the reduction of armed forces in Europe.

A number of the ministers present expressed concern over the negative tone of the NATO response.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and two other ministers criticized the U.S. insistence on agreements between East and West on mutual reduction of forces in Europe.

BRITISH EFFORTS

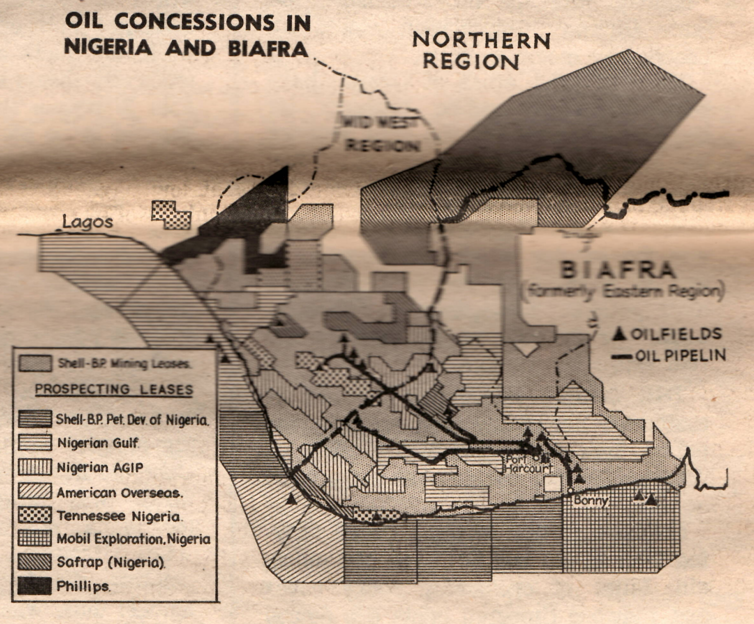
Schumann has declared for the European Security conference, as has the NATO governments of Denmark, Belgium, Norway, and even Canada.

British efforts to stall or sabotage a conference are rooted in their current efforts to enter the European Common market. The government of Harold Wilson hopes to gain new power as the dominant partner, together with West Germany, in a revived Western European bloc. The breaking down of barriers between the Common Market countries and the East would dilute British influence and dissolve efforts to establish a "united Western Europe" with Britain in the lead.

But even the grudging NATO declaration, more negative than many NATO country ministers wanted, was not negative enough for U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The day after the NATO declaration was issued, Rogers said the Nixon administration opposed the conference idea as an "unrealistic and premature exercise."

Clearly worried about the desire of so many NATO ministers to pursue a relaxation of tensions with the Socialist countries, Rogers warned them the U.S. demands the "closest consultation" before they go into negotiations.



With the fall of Biafra, French and U.S. hopes of siezing control of these rich Nigerian oil fields fall also.

FRELIMO swears to halt colonialist power dam scheme

By LANCE SAMPSON

LONDON

One can predict that the strange-sounding name Cabora Bassa will hit the headlines this year.

It is the name of the gorge on the Zambesi river in Portugal's southern African colony of Mozambique, where it is planned to build a vast dam for hydroelectric power.

The $324 million scheme is being built under tender to the Portuguese government by the Zamco consortium headed by the South African mining giant, the Anglo-American Corp.

The scheme is billed to be bigger than the Egyptian Aswan Dam, the Ghanian Volta Dam, or Kariba Dam higher up the Zambesi between Rhodesia and Zambia.

That unholy alliance, the racialist rulers of Lisbon, Capetown and Salisbury, see the scheme as the keystone in the continuation of white supremacy and exploitation of the whole of Southern Africa.

The Portuguese Ministry for Overseas Affairs plans a vast development scheme, including bringing in a million white settlers to strengthen the 100,000 now living in Mozambique.

Its aim is a network of mines and factories lined with the 17,000 kw hydro-electric scheme.

NETWORK

Among the minerals which according to official reports have been prospected in the area is a 12-mile seam of coking coal which could produce 300,000 tons a year and iron ore deposits which could yield a million tons a year.

There are also sources for vanadium, manganese, nickel, copper, fluorspar, chrome and asbestos.

The plan in Lisbon is for a huge iron and steel complex—and it would be interesting to know what mineral rights in Mozambique have quietly been acquired by the South African mining groups, including Anglo-American.

The nearest big town to Cabora Bassa is Salisbury, 200 miles away, and Rhodesia has already started building a new road to Tete, the nearest town in Mozambique to the dam site.

The Smith regime's export council has published a report, "The Way to Cobara Bassa," underlining the chance which Rhodesia has of supplying the needs of the dam builders — from the vast quantities of cement and timber needed for it down to the foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods for the work force.

Though the first outside customer for electricity from the dam is planned to be South Africa, it is also hoped in Salisbury that by the mid-1970s, when Rhodesia is likely to have a power shortage, it could get supplies from Cabora Bassa.

Guerrilla forces of Frelimo, the Mozambique Liberation Front, control most of the territory outside the towns in the two northern provinces of Mozambique bordering Tanzania, and have started operations in Tete province, in which the dam site lies.

Frelimo sources say that South African troops — which are already helping the Smith regime in Rhodesia maintain its rule — have been seen at the Cobara Bassa site.

In its present context the Cabora Bassa scheme will not help the people of Mozambique, but only aid their continued oppression. Frelimo intends to stop the dam from being built.

INVOLVED

The issues involved for Britain were brought out very clearly recently by Labor barrister Lord Gifford, who in the Lords urged the government to prevent British firms from taking part in the Cobara Bassa scheme.

He based his powerful case on the argument that anyone taking part in the project would be breaking the letter and spirit of the British regulations and UN resolutions on sanctions against Rhodesia.

In addition, he urged that Britain should take more effective action against the Portuguese government, one of the main sanction breakers, and should also end the charade by which Portugal gets arms for NATO purposes and uses them against the people of Africa.

Britain should "acknowledge, as the Social Democratic government of Sweden has done, that Frelimo is a movement which deserves our support," he said.

Last summer the Swedish firm of ASEA withdrew from the Zamco consortium, and for a time it appeared possible that its $36 million share of the contract might go to GEC-English Electric, which had originally been part of an unsuccessful British-Italian group trying for the dam contract.

But in the end West Germany may get ASEA's share.

Still concerned in the group financing the dam project is Barclays Bank DCO in South Africa.

The British government's attitude to participate in the dam was outlined by Lord Shepherd, Foreign Office Minister of State, who said there would only be a contravention of the sanctions regulations "if there was evidence of the use of Rhodesian goods and the involvement of a British institution in their export from Rhodesia."

—MORNING STAR

Good & welfare

Shoreline liberation

THERE IS one social issue that nobody seems to talk about much but me and when I raise it (less frequency these days) people always look at me kind of funny. Oh, they all agree at once, but they aren't inclined to get very excited about it. Even the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth people don't seem to expend much energy on it.

I'm talking about the question of the private ownership of beaches and beach and lake fronting property. It may not be the issue that will raise the masses into militant and righteous protest. But I'll wager that the overwhelmingly vast majority of the people living in states bordering on water would agree with me — and, that they would vote to ban such ownership if it were ever put on the ballot.

I have suggested to people that we ought to promote a California refendum on the question but just can't find any takers.

And so, with all the troubles in the world there came a bright spot last week. From Oregon State. Officials there gave the citizens of the state a priceless, and in most places scarce, present — 300 miles of beach on the Pacific Ocean.

Near the end of the year the Oregon State Supreme Court, in a unanimous ruling, declared all dry-sand areas fronting the ocean, including those owned privately, open for public use.

Shortly after the court decision, the State Highway Commission closed all beaches to motor vehicles.

The wet sand areas of Oregon have been exclusively public property for the past 50 years but the area between the high tide mark and the vegetation line had been available for private ownership and exclusive use. What brought about the state government's decision was the spector which was haunting it and is gobbling up one of California's most precious possessions — "development," or the rape of the land by the real estate speculators.

THE COURT HELD that the fact of customary use of dry sand areas by the public had established the preemptive use right for the people over the private owners.

Nowhere is this situation more striking than in the Big Sur area of California. Miles of enchanting rocky coves and redwood timbered inlets are fenced off from the public. It's quaint that famous artists and writers own the huge tracts but it appears criminal when each year thousands are crowded in Yosemite and toward the end of the summer beach campsites are at a premium.

As a matter of fact, and simple logic, it is not possible for everybody to own beach front property and because of prices such ownership is restricted to a very special few — the rich. People like us working folk who number more, would enjoy the beaches more and have more children who could run and jump on them are barred from much of the coastal lands in all states except Oregon.

From the Oregon border to Southern California (where they are blessed with some fine public sand beach, though most of the rocky areas are private) there stretch miles and miles of barbed wire, connecting one no tresspassing sign after another. The people who put them there hardly ever even walk on the land. Rather, they sit and wait for some giant conglomerate to come along and buy it up for a housing development or shopping center. It's hard to make a case for the practice. It's not efficient or moral. Rather it's capitalism's folly and inhumanity at their everloving best.

SOMETHING ought to be done about it all, and it need not await the changing of the system. It would mean a fight, but if Oregon can do it, why no California?

—CARL BLOICE

Letters to the Editor . . . From

Narcotics

For some time, it has been of concern to me as a reader, that the PW has avoided and evaded a monumental problem of urgent concern to working people of today. That is the drug marijuana-alcohol disease which is rampant in this country.

The one PW article zeroing in on football players was defensive, dishonest, and irresponsible, because it was like making mention of a problem, but selecting the least part of everybody's concern.

Whatever consciousness needs to be developed so working class people can realize the fraud of the war as well as the harm of racial discrimination — it is no service to ignore these problems wrecking their lives which they already see and understand. Full exposure of the truth and facts already known medically should be made available to people so they will be spurred to do something, to organize on the issue.

Gov. Reagan's speech will make him more respected than ever in this state because of his particular emphasis on the brain addling function of pot, drugs, etc. His sort, of course, will not reveal the big business pushing for profits that's behind most of it. Reagan spoke to the main worries of a meeting of 2,000 youth in Anaheim, Calif. during November, one of which was drugs, narcotics, marijuana, and alcohol intake.

Gov. Reagan's clear talking, pointing the finger of blame against those who try to glorify and create a mystique about chemicals which affect brain cells and cause mental happiness, will win the devotion of many.

Black as well as white people see the self destruction and crime committed by those who take these mind distorting substances in their own neighborhoods, the experts who are honest simply corroborate the evidence with their surveys and studies.

In New York City, Peter Manso coordinated the accurate data and showed that at least half the city's crime is due to narcotics addicts who live there—somewhere between 50,000-100,000.

The rampant and careless doling out of weight reducing amphetamines by doctors needs to be exposed. Also, the pragmatic use of psycho pharmaceutical palliatives — that's the tranquilizers and other drugs which mask symptoms of anxiety, anguish, nervousness, etc.

What with the commercialized ideology that says we are supposed to "feel good" or "be cool" rather than work and think and struggle, the susceptible adolescent is the most serious victim of instant pleasurableness illusions, false euphoria, and a sense of confidence through dullness.

The widespread mental and emotional illness in the U.S. makes a ready market of vulnerable persons. To indulge or prey on such people or to feed them ritualistic or hippie type philosophies is derelict, if not criminal.

Most people don't much care about Woodstock phenomena because those are mostly migrating, aimless youngsters with lots of money who apparently prefer following the cults of absurdity and irresponsibility.

But responsible youth want health, wholesomeness, and a constructive life, and will work and struggle if shown realizable solutions.

P.H., Redondo Beach, Calif.

Population problem

Regards Bob Kaufman's "Giant firms pollute, not families:"

Kaufman owes Paul Ehrlich an apology. Ehrlich thinks it better that people not be born than that they starve to death shortly thereafter. Kaufman may disagree, but he should state Ehrlich's position fairly, rather than imply Ehrlich wants people not born so they won't muck up the environment.

Of course capitalism makes environmental conservation impossible, and Ehrlich et al have not faced up to that, but at the same time Kaufman et al have not faced up to the population problem.

"Nature," as Marx pointed out, "is just as much the source of use values (and it is surely of such that material wealth consists!) as is labour . . ." The problem is that if the human population keeps growing at its present rate much longer, there just won't be enough nature to go around, no matter how you slice it.

Just when that point will come is debatable, but unless the birth rate drops sharply or the death rate rises sharply, it will certainly come within the next hundred years, and will probably come within the next thirty. Even if there were socialism everywhere tomorrow, we would still be in bad, bad trouble.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Santa Barbara

Controls needed

Air pollution is probably the greatest physical domestic menace in the U.S.

Private physicians have forced the phony American Medical Assn. and U.S. Public Health Dept. to openly admit air pollution is a strong death and disease factor — not merely a nuisance. Thousands of infants, children and adults have died and are dying in the cities and industrial areas from poison fumes in the air.

Air pollution is now the "in thing" to fight. A series of articles on air pollution as a local and national menace in your paper would, in my opinion, increase circulation and interest.

The capitalist press occasionally plays up air and environmental pollution to sell papers. But they do not condemn the industrial giants and auto and oil industries.

Should you apply research to this subject you will find it more complex, deadly and vicious than you have assumed. My efforts on the subject have shown me:

- There is no available public information bureau in San Francisco.
- There is no state Air Control Board office in San Francisco. It is in Sacramento.
- If not for climate and wind factors, San Franciscans would be dying from poison fumes, as in Los Angeles.
- At the Health, Education and Welfare Environmental Control Office in Boston, I saw excellent information booklets piled to the ceiling. They were not being given out. The same applies to other cities and U.S. government printing offices in Washington, D.C.

The following are prime factors in air poisoning in San Francisco and the Bay Area:

- The Municipal bus system.
- The Greyhound Bus system, interstate and local.
- The Trailways bus system.
- The Gray line Tourist bus system.
- Stationary vehicles — power pumps, generators, power mowers, etc. — used in construction, tunnel projects, construction companies, Pacific Gas and Electric, etc.

The combined poison fumes of all these and the mass of autos and trucks is poisoning you and your children. Technicians have informed me that all the above can be cleaned up and controlled but they are not. In 1961 most of the above were exempted from penalties and controls.

Six months from now in a review before the Bay Area Pollution Control Board, they will likely be exempted again.

Local fines or controls on older type autos in San Francisco are not enforced.

Air pollution is a prime example of a vicious, predatory capitalist system feeding on its own kind.

American peasant, S.F.

Korean struggle

American friends fighting for peace and justice,

You peace-loving people of America have made great successes in the struggle against the imperialist war and for peace and justice in 1968.

I sincerely congratulate y on your successes.

The struggle of the Kore people to prevent the outbrea of another war in Korea a realize the peaceful unificati of Korea and your strugg against the aggressive war imperialism for safeguardi the real interests of the Ame can people are an interlink common struggle.

As you know, there has be created a dangerous situati in Korea today in which a w may break out at any mome due to the U.S. imperialis maneuverings for provoking new war.

Such being the situation, it an urgent task not only for t Korean people but also for y peace-loving people of Ameri to prevent the outbreak of new war and safeguard pea in Korea.

I wish you greater success your struggle for peace a justice in the new year of 19

KIM YONG JIP, Mosc

Knew Lenin?

Do you know anyone w knew Lenin or heard him spea We have found two good frien in the San Francisco Bay Ar whose recollections about Le are a valuable part of histo

If you do know anyone, plea send their names and address to Holland Roberts, Americ Russian Institute, 90 McAllis street, San Francisco.

Thank you for your help.

Our thanks and congratu tions for the splendid lift are getting out of the PW th days and for the promise holds for the future.

We are looking forward the development of every pect of the work and of cou especially the contributions peace and socialism, and remarkable news coming of the USSR.

Warm best wishes for 1 and after.

HOLLAND ROBER
San Franci

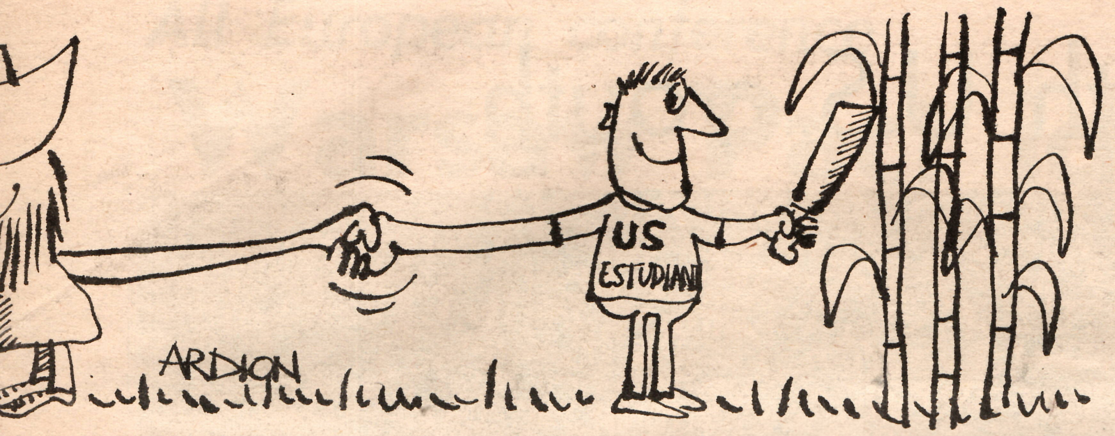
Nerve gas state

That nerve gas being sto away at Umatilla Army De near Hermiston, Oregon is real.

To officially verify the f that Oregon is a nerve state; print in bold letters, inch high on each and ev Oregon state automobile lice plate "The Nerve Gas Stat Heretofore Oregon auto lice plates had "Pacific Wond land," printed on them.

All the states print their m outstanding product on th auto license plates. That be the case, there is no quest about it, nerve gas is Orego most outstanding product.

GEORGE PORGE, Portl



Prensa Latina/LNS

All Over The World

Epistle from Moscow

The international club of Moscow University's Economics Department had invited me to be one of three guest speakers from the United States to lead a discussion on "The American Youth Movement." It was a specific topic, although much can be said on the subject. Mike Davidow, Daily World correspondent in Moscow, Sara Harris, an American Moscovite studying at the university and myself were to somehow give a picture of what is happening in the United States.

I prepared some notes and mainly tried to determine the direction in which I thought the discussion would go. Based on the influence the militant black youth movement had on me and my conviction of its extreme significance on the U.S. scene, I decided if I did not accomplish more, I should at least help these Moscow students understand the significance and work of the Black Panther party.

Then I struck on what seemed then to be an ambitious idea. Why not try to move this group to send a letter to the Panthers supporting the release of all political prisoners, young black militant women and men held in U.S. prisons, and condemning the police for murdering several Black Panther youth in vicious and unprovoked raids on Panther headquarters I considered that would be a real accomplishment.

With that most "adventurous" organizing plan under my hat I was off to Moscow's picturesque Lenin Hills where the university's main campus is located.

Entering the cafe-meeting room I was struck by the artistic displays along the walls depicting various aspects of American life. There was a collage picturing American astronauts amidst college students, amidst ghettoes, amidst poor people, amidst fancy automobiles, etc. They had captured the confusion and contradictions in that one collage.

On another wall was a creative display of some American peace movement singers—Joan Baez, Phil Ochs, Pete Seeger, Tom Paxton and others. Another mural was devoted to a few scenes from the most climactic days of the Civil Rights movement in the South. Someone had spent much creative energy ensuring proper atmosphere for the discussion.

The discussion was prefaced by a briefing by one of the students, Konstantin, who gave a summary of the main progressive American youth organizations, their activities and ideology. There was one important omission — he did not mention the Black Panther party.

From that point I continued with a summary of Panther activities since its founding a few years ago, and its political development. The group heard me through and then Sara, Davidow, his wife Gail, and myself were barraged with questions:

"What is the present program of the Panthers?"

"What is their membership?"

"If they consider themselves Marxist-Leninists then how does Maoism fit into their ideology?"

"Do they function as an underground organization?"

"Tell us what are the organization's specific accomplishments in their community?"

"In what ways are they forming alliances with white workers?"

The questions went on for two hours about the New Left and Panthers. The students did not get the least bit bored. Twice Sara and I suggested we adjourn to listen to some movement music we had brought. The response was overwhelmingly negative. We continued.

At one point Davidow suggested that if Moscow University students could initiate a letter-writing or petition campaign to Moscow's U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Justice Department protesting the harassment, murder, and incarceration of black people it would be a fine expression of solidarity.

I was sitting on the edge of my seat with a cup of coffee poised at my mouth.

Would the suggestion go over like a bomb, or would this group take up such an initiative? I didn't have long to wait for the response.

When the discussion finally ended we were literally rushed by the majority of the forty economic students who had participated.

"How should we begin this campaign?"

"Should we gather signatures for a petition or urge each student to write individual letters, or both?"

"Let's meet to plan the campaign tomorrow after classes."

We had reached those lively students and they were ready for action without any persuasion.

"Perhaps we should write to the Panther headquarters to let them know we want to help and establish contact. They can give us more details as well."

"First we must begin a campaign to fully inform the students of the facts so we will have a solid support campaign."

"We can send both an official petition to the U.S. government and also urge individual students to send their own protest letters."

There was agreement. A few people took back issues of the Panther newspaper to find more information.

Since the meeting an energetic letter was written and approved by the sophomore class of the economics faculty and the Komsomol organization, and sent to the national headquarters of the Black Panther party office. A display and information bulletin is being prepared to present to the students kicking off the petition campaign to the U.S. Embassy and U.S. Justice Department.

Here I am, I think to myself, in the country where Lenin had judged the right moment for the revolution. He was certain, and he succeeded. I had come to the meeting with a modest proposal. It was safe enough but they were ahead of me.

PAULA GARB, USSR

Editorial

Salute the Brigade

In a couple of weeks the second contingent of the Venceremos Brigade will leave for Cuba to assist in the sugar harvest and the first group will be returning. How many tons of sugar cane will be cut in this volunteer effort, how the brigaders have conducted themselves in the only socialist state in the Americas we won't know for a while yet. But it's really not the most important thing. The significance is largely symbolic. The brigade goes a long way toward proving who in this country is for peace, progress and humanity and who is not.

In Asia and Latin America there are three small countries, former colonial possessions, which are making valiant efforts to overcome the poverty, depression and backwardness they suffered under imperialism. The peoples of Korea (north), Vietnam (north) and Cuba are making heroic efforts and sacrifices and overcoming giant obstacles. Progress is apparent on every front. (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has surpassed some European states in industrial production).

Millions of people all over the world are watching these three countries' progress with great expectations. Of the larger industrial states, only the Soviet Union, Sweden and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are giving assistance and encouragement to these efforts. The progressive people of this world, the true humanists, all men and women of good will, are cheering Korea, Vietnam and Cuba on in their struggles.

The United States has already fought a devastating war against Korea. Whole cities were leveled and industrial installations made special targets. The United States is currently involved in trying to level Vietnam and bleed the economy of the North dry trying to protect itself from the U.S. led and financed agression. And Cuba struggles on under the sinister economic blockade imposed by the United States, solely because the people who run this country don't like the social system the Cubans have adopted.

The men who decided on these wars and set up blockades cannot conceal their deeds behind their hypocritical talk about "aid" and "freedom." The kind of world they want is symbolized by the non-socialist countries which surround Korea, Vietnam and Cuba; countries where poverty and oppression are the rule and the wealth produced line the pockets of the rich in this country, Japan and Europe.

The people of this country ought to be made aware that the contradiction between the needs and aspirations of the peoples of the underdeveloped or "third" world nations and the policies of the U.S. government are not being lost to the billions of the world's disadvantaged people. The continuation of the efforts of the U.S. to strangle or destroy Cuba, Vietnam and Korea are a continued threat to the peace of the world and a source of hatred directed toward our country from throughout the world.

It is therefore very important that hundreds of young people from this country have broken the blockade and are participating directly in the development effort in Cuba. For it is a direct expression to the people of the world that there are those in the U.S. who are on the side of independence, liberation and progress. It is a concrete expression in internationalism, of people active in the struggle to change this country extending a hand to people abroad.

After all, the Venceremos Brigade is symbolic of what the young people in this country are after. The struggle to radically alter the U.S. is an effort to make it possible to live lives the way human beings ought to; to develop ones' talents and exert ones' energies toward construction, enlightenment and beauty.

There are two or three generations now who have decided they don't want to live one day longer in a society permeated by racism which denies minority peoples the right to be active participants in society. They are rejecting a system that makes some few rich and powerful and others powerless victims of economic exploitation. These young people are saying "no" to Washington's designs to wreak devastation on people struggling to build their countries. By going to Cuba to help with the 10 million tons, they are saying to the oppressed people of the world"Venceremos" — we shall overcome.

From the staff

& a happy New Year to you

SAN FRANCISCO

WHEN ROSARIO was a little girl, knee-high to a mosquito, she left her shoes outside the door, built a mountain out of hay, and filled a bucket full of water.

No sooner had she laid her head down to rest on the pillow than a trainful of gifts came pitter-pattering by, jiggling, giggling — a doll, a dress, a horse, some sweets and everything than anyone ever wished for.

Then, the three wise men on their camels came, descending from the starry night, carrying potato sacks brimming fuller than full.

And while the three wise men lay down their gifts by her shoes, the camels ate the hay, drank the water, sat down, rested, waiting for their masters to be done.

AND WHEN the rooster beckoned the sun to rise above the morning mist and birds sang a song for twilights to come, she saw herself rushing from her bed, opening the back door, and tripping over a sliding mountain-full of everything she had ever wished for.

She sat up in bed but because it was still dark, she lay her head back on the pillow daydreaming, caught up in a game of fantasy.

She didn't particularly notice that the window overhead had been washed clean, that big dark clouds loomed heavy in the sky.

She thought — it feels good not to have to work or go to school — es el seis de enero — el dia de los reyes magos.

SHE DIDN'T particularly think that she had worked hard. All year 'round selling bread, before school. After school, over to help Doña Rosa. Often coming home to find no food left over because her step-mother had forgotten her.

She did think of the doll she had asked for.

She jumped from her bed, her sisters and half-sisters still asleep, slipped into what she had worn the day before, ran to the back door, opened it, and looked.

Her shoes were filled . . . filled with water.

—JUAN LOPEZ

Pass first million tons

Fidel cuts cane with U.S. youth

HAVANA — As the year-end holidays approached, Fidel Castro addressed the Cuban people with the words, "We have the traditional celebrations coming up; Christmas Eve, New Year's Day and the 2nd of January. Where should we be on Dec. 24? In the canefields."

"Where should we be on the 2nd of January, celebrating the anniversary of the revolution? In the canefields! That will be a real celebration . . . a fitting tribute to those who have fought and died for this cause! That will be a true step forward in consciousness."

To back up his words, Fidel began to cut cane at 6:45 in the morning, Dec. 24, at the Ruben Martinez Vilena sugar mill, in Aguacate, Havana province. This is where the youth volunteers from the U. S. and Vietnam are cutting cane.

Fidel worked all day, along with the youth, also participating in the ten million ton harvest drive.

The day's labor was interrupted only for a meeting with the international press, and with the cane-cutting youth.

FIRST MILLION

Prime Minister Castro announced that the first million tons had been produced at exactly 10:36 p.m., Dec. 23. "We will have the ninth million on May 30, and the tenth, July 15 (1970)," he said. (It was announced that 1400 tons had been produced Dec. 24, day before Christmas.)

HARVEST CALENDAR

1st Million	Dec. 23
2nd million	Jan. 18
3rd million	Feb. 9
4th million	Feb. 28
5th million	Mar. 17
6th million	Apr. 3
7th million	Apr. 20
8th million	May 7
9th million	May 30
10th million	July 15

Fidel also spoke of the 125 million cwt (2.5 billion pounds) of cane that the country has planted to guarantee the harvest goal: "A cane reserve was established in Havana. We tried to do this in various places; Matanzas, Havana . . . In Havana the reserves totaled 25 million cwt. (7:5 billion pounds) of cane—a tremendous amount! —and the plans were being increased."

"The goals were constantly being increased. Every time it was shown we could reach a certain point, another goal was set in order to begin creating a reserve."

A reporter pointed out that the above-mentioned example could serve as a case of development's being speeded up as a result of subjective factors.

'WE CAN DO ANYTHING'

"I said it the other day, and I'm more convinced of it every day; we can do anything we make up our minds to do," replied Fidel.

"Man achieves everything he sets out to do; revolutionaries achieve whatever they set out to do. People often get scared off when they consider the magnitude of an effort, of an objective. But it may even be less than what they can do.

"Take the 10 million ton harvest — it isn't a difficult task. This year's production of sugar will be more than double that of 1969. And all this cane has to be cut. Just think what having a million tons by Dec. 23 means, when the greatest harvest of the capitalist period had only 100,000 tons by the beginning of January. And by Jan. 5 or 6 we will have one and a half million tons."

"The important thing," he said, "is the struggle now to gain time on the schedule. It is especially important to gain a few days in May so we can take advantage of the dry month, afterwards, the going will be tougher."

80% 'NOT PROFESSIONAL'

A foreign correspondent asked about the influence of moral factors in the present harvest.

Castro replied: "Well, about 80% of those who are cutting cane are not professional canecutters. There are very few professional sugarcane workers in Havana, and yesterday those men, most of whom are factory workers, were responsible for the largest grinding in the history of the province on the date of a traditional holiday.

"This has to be the result of the joint efforts of the canecutters, the transportation workers, the industrial workers . . . and a similar effort was made all over the country."

A staff member from the humor weekly Palante asked about the first million and the impression it had made on the skeptics.

"Buddy," smiled Fidel, "I really haven't talked it over with any of them. But some sugar brokerage houses and sugar traders are beginning to get stirred up by the harvest and are making estimates. They're talking in terms of 7.2, 7.3 and 8 million tons. This seems like a lot to them."

INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE?

The representative of an international news agency, commenting on the participation of citizens from several different countries in the 10 million ton sugar harvest, formulated a half question-half suggestion: "If other brigades come — a U. S. and a Vietnamese brigade are already here, and a brigade of Latin Americans residing here could be formed — have you thought of creating an international brigade?"

"Well," replied Fidel, "that's something we can't do here; it would have to be done outside of Cuba. It could be done, and it would be a good idea. The hardest part about it would be the transportation for the people who would come."

INTERVIEW in the cane fields: Fidel Castro with the world press and Venceremos youth from U.S.

The representative of the Mexican weekly Siempre commented, "Yes, undoubtedly eight million tons would be considered a resounding success outside of Cuba."

'NOT A POUND LESS'

Fidel replied, "We have already said that if we produce a pound less than ten million tons it would be a failure. We won't be satisfied with that 'resounding success.' Eight million tons would be a resounding failure."

The reporter argued, "But from an economic point of view, no . . . "

And Fidel, "But from the revolutionary point of view, yes. All that effort to produce only eight million tons with so much strain . . ."

A Cuban reporter suggested, "It's to our advantage to keep them guessing."

The prime minister replied, "Yes, but they already know the schedule and all that, because we gave it to them so they could see there was no doubt. We don't have any problems now with the schedule, now our only problem is how to speed it up. Everything will be obtained this year.

Venceremos brigadier takes time out for thirst quencher

TREMENDOUS ATTITUDE

"Just look at what would have become of the 1970 harvest if we hadn't decided to postpone the traditional festivities. What would have become of it? Paralysis would have set it. We would have had to start the mills up again in January; muscles would have had to be toned up again. The people have a really tremendous attitude."

> "I repeat THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING is that we don't have to sacrifice any other plan in order to bring in the 10 million ton sugar harvest. That is the real victory. Having to paralyze everything wouldn't be a victory at all . . . The objective is to insure the 10 million ton harvest without rushing or getting all shook up at any time, while at the same time, maintaining the rhythm of development of the other plans."
>
> —FIDEL CASTRO

Someone pointed out that some people fired shots in the air to celebrate the first million tons. Fidel confirmed this but added wryly, "Yes, and if that was the case with the first million tons, when we hit ten it's really going to be something. We can't be wasting our bullets. We have to take care of them."

Almost simultaneously two Cuban reporters commented that in recent days several U. S. radio stations, including the Voice of America, have been giving reports on the 1970 harvest in which they admit the goal will be reached but cast doubt on the success of the 1971 harvest.

'VOICE IN AMERICA'

"Those people," said Fidel, "even go so far as to tell the truth in order to lie. They're really scoundrels, but in the face of the existing evidence, they want to hedge their bets."

A question on the triumph of the Cuban harvest was the last point to be raised.

Fidel set things straight: "It isn't a triumph of the Cuban harvest — it's a triumph of everything. We are working on all fronts, the people are making the effort of the ten million tons on all fronts."

And then the progressive U.S. young people of the Venceremos brigade appeared on all sides, shouting and cheering Cuba and Fidel.

They were thrilled by making contact with a prime minister in the midst of his work, sweaty but proud, during their part in the effort for the ten million tons.

Smiling at the future

As GI anti-war movement grows

Lawyers meet on GI rights

By STEPHANIE ALLAN

LOS ANGELES — How can lawyers and civilians defend and help the GI movement, how can First Amendment rights be guaranteed to men in the armed services and what methods does the military use to disrupt the growing organization of enlisted men?

These questions and the problems of organizing GIs were discussed during a two day conference sponsored by the Southern California regional office and military Law Project of the National Lawyer's Guild at the UCLA law school, Dec. 20, 21.

The "GI movement" is a loose term covering the diverse forms of dissent among enlisted men (and a few officers) that have developed on a mass scale since the early 60s.

It is closely tied to the peace and radical movements which were a catalyst for its growth. The movement deals heavily with protest against the brutality and cruelty of the military bureaucracy as well as dissent against the war in Vietnam.

The lawyers came together here with GI organizers and active duty GIs to discuss the problems and obstacles to building the anti-war, movement among enlisted men.

WHAT GIs NEED

According to one of the Guild organizers of the conference, Ken Cloke, the purpose of the two day meet was to form a panel of lawyers and law students which would work with GIs to protect and defend those men in the military who dissent and organize dissent.

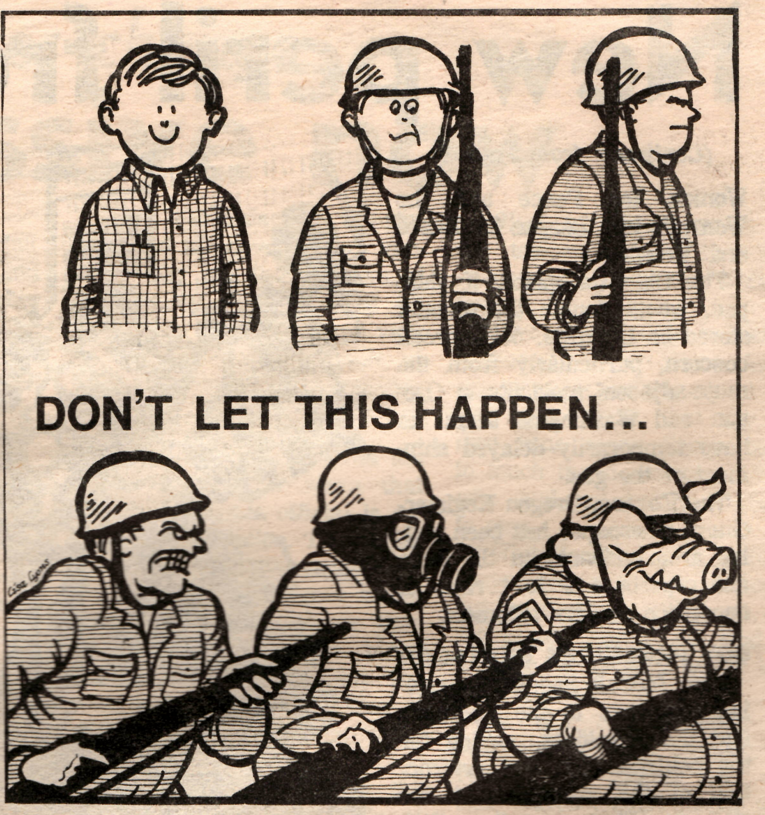
A Sunday morning panel on Dec. 21 laid out some of the obstacles and the kinds of legal problems lawyers are being asked to help with.

Involved, said both the organizers and the lawyers, are more than just tactical questions of providing legal help.

It is, they emphasized, a question of getting and guaranteeing basic Constitutional rights for men in the armed services.

Pat Sumi, Kent Hudson, civilian movement organizers, and two GIs, all part of the Green Machine — a GI center near Camp Pendleton — discussed what they said were typical hassles for the GI organizers.

When Hudson and Miss Sumi tried to set up a coffeehouse in nearby Oceanside, city authorities admittedly after discussions with military intelligence, pressured the landlord not to rent to them.


DON'T LET THIS HAPPEN...

When the landlord granted them a lease, he was threatened by city authorities with building inspections.

CIVILIAN COOPERATION

Finally, Hudson, Sumi and other civilians rented a house just outside the Oceanside limits and set "a place for GIs to come to" and gave up on the coffeehouse idea.

Hudson said they learned it's "not really true you need a coffeehouse to organize anymore because there is a GI movement in progress."

What GIs at Pendleton and from the San Diego naval base area need, said Sumi, was a place "where they can organize."

GIs in the Southern California area, mainly from Camp Pendleon and the San Diego naval base area, have formed an organization called the Movement for a Democratic Military.

It is the alliance of two GI organizations, Duck Power (Navy) from San Diego and the Green Machine from Pendleton.

Committed to bringing an end to the war in Vietnam and to repression at home, the MDM says:

"The Movement for a Democratic Military is a group of active duty servicemen who are dedicated to making the military respond to the will and needs of the servicemen and the American people."

The problems MDM runs into now are different, than the coffeehouse hassles, but the organizers said in some places a coffeehouse may be the thing needed and there must be some legal way to allow people to set one up.

OFF-LIMITS THREAT

One of the most common difficulties — whether GIs have a coffeehouse or center — is the right of the military to put any place "off limits" so that any enlisted men caught at it are subject to various arbitrary penalies.

Currently in Seattle the Shelterhalf Coffeehouse, which is for GIs from Ft. Lewis, is engaged in a legal battle with the army over the threat to place it off limits.

James Vonasch, one of the lawyers representing Shelterhalf, said the Constitutional rights of freedom of assembly, thought and speech are involved.

The case is viewed as important for the GI movement because other base commanders will probably follow suit in putting GI centers off limits if the Ft. Lewis brass is successful.

On-base organizing presents even more difficult obstacles.

One of the GI Green Machine panelists said "they're gonna bust you for conspiracy or anything."

INSIDE

At first, he said, they were able to distribute an anti-war undergound GI paper, Attitude Check, at the Pendleton gates. But Military Police would take the papers away or take the names of guys who took the paper. It is an effective means of intimidation and many Marines will not take the paper or any literature now.

The organizers seek legal protection that will allow them to prevent the harassment of GI distributors and those who take literature.

Although such actions are patently illegal and the Supreme Court has ruled, in parallel civilian cases, the First Amendment guarantees the right to distribute and receive literature, the military has blantantly ignored the law.

TOTAL CONTROL

Sumi told of experiences in Oceanside where off-duty, off-base, out of uniform GIs were picked up by city police and turned over to the MPs after they were seen passing out Attitude Check.

Two enlisted men were beaten up in their barracks for having the paper. When Sumi asked them to submit affadavits to a lawyer, they were called in by their company commander and she has not seen them since.

A representative of the JAG office at Pendleton, Capt. Terry Russell, outlined what is available for an enlisted man and admitted that getting legal advice is "difficult."

He recommended "civilian legal aid societies" for enlisted men.

Most military men met poverty criteria the societies use for their clients, he said, because GIs are "indigents given the salaries they are paid."

The alternatives inside the military, he said, depend on the men.

"If you want something out of the system you have to play the game," he said and an in-

(Continued on page 10)

GIs plan strategy on coffeehouse ban

Photo: M. Rinaldi, LNS

Ft. Lewis GIs — actions "inimical to the good morale" of the Army

LOUISVILLE, KY. — Staff members from GI coffeehouses around the country met in Louisville, Ky., from Dec. 28 to Jan. 1 to exchange information on the exploding GI movement within all branches of the Armed Services.

As a first priority, the group organized a national campaign on behalf of the Shelter Half Coffeehouse near Fort Lewis in Tacoma, Washington. The Shelter Half recently received a notice from the Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Board stating that action had begun to place the Shelter Half off limits to all servicemen. A hearing was set for January when the board will make a final decision on the matter.

The Shelter Half released a letter from the military which said, "The board took this action after receiving information that the Shelter Half Coffeehouse is a source of dissident counseling and literature and other activities inimical to the good morale, order and discipline within the Armed Services."

In simpler language, the army would forbid soldiers to come to the Shelter Half because of the magazines and discussions that go on there. Michael Kennedy, attorney for the Shelter Half noted that the case is unique.

This means that the army is telling GI's officially what they can read and who they can talk to on their off-duty hours.

The conference, consisting of GI's, civilians, and veterans, discussed actions on and around military bases in response to the move to put the Shelter Half off limits.

Shelter Half staff members speculated that the action was taken because of increasing dissent among GI's on Fort Lewis as indicated by the intense activities of the American Serviceman's Union on base and increasing refusals of soldiers to go to Vietnam and refusals of riot control duty. A statement circulating underground on Fort Lewis and already signed by hundereds of GI's says, "Putting the Shelter Half off limits is not the answer to the morale problem in the army. The answer is the immediate end to the war in Vietnam and ending the way the rank-and-file enlisted men are treated like animals."

A staff member from the Shelter Half said, "The army is scared because they can no longer brainwash the men. They think that by keeping GI's from meeting together at the Shelter Half and from reading and talking to civilians, they can make more obedient soldiers. If the Shelter Half is put off limits, the movement in the army will of course continue, and the army will look for other "outside agitators" to use as scapegoats. Any organization, church or even private homes where GI's congregate can be put off-limits and probably will be as GI's continue to resist being turned into tools for big business."

New peril from the Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

Women for Peace and the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom.

The Okinawa gases, if shipped, would double the amount stored at Umatilla. Widespread concern, particularly from the route-adjacent residents in Oregon and Washington seems to have temporarily delayed shipment of the gas.

The Eugene, Oregon Register-Guard newspaper has been polling area residents on the issue and reports a 9 to 1 ratio of opposition to the shipment.

GOV PRESSURES PENTAGON

Gov. McCall has been exerting pressures to the Pentagon and the President, calling for the neutralization and destruction of the stockpiles at the site, in Okinawa, rather than their shipment across the ocean to the U.S. The Governor said his stand "overwhelmingly reflects the convictions of a constituency highly sensitive to the environmental and moral questions of this nature."

All the members of the Congressional delegation, Democrats and Republicans, have joined the Governor in this demand. These include Senators Hatfield and Packwood, and Reps. Ullman, Green, Wyatt and Dellenback (Sen. Warren Magnuson of Washington has also protested the shipment). Pointing out that 60 countries have agreed to never initiate the use of nuclear weapons, they requested President Nixon to order destruction of the Okinawa stockpile, and also to destroy the lethal gas already stored.

Existence of the stockpile demonstrates the dangers of Nixon's "promise not to use chemical warfare first. The nearing between Smith and local merchants who make money from the base.

A Portland TV station interviewed some people in Hermiston, (near Umatilla (pop. 4,402 last census) who said they didn't mind living around nerve gas. Perhaps they were some of the 800 Federal employes at the Depot. The D.A. at Umatilla County, Raoul P. (Joe) Smith feels differently. He is planning legal action to prevent the gas and may take the Army to court. He is convinced the majority of the people support him. But a political fight is nearing between Smith and local merchants who make money from the base.

PROFIT FOR SOME

An example of this is Joe E. Burns, undertaker, who heads the Hermiston Coordinating Council, commended by the brass for their support of the gas shipment into the area.

Burns was a bomber pilot during World War II and has since remained close to the brass. He received commendation from the Army for his services in organizing Armed Forces Celebrations in Umatilla County.

In response to the Eugene newspaper poll, one reader suggested, "Why not ship the gas to Virginia? It would be near Washington and the war lords could run over there and sniff to see if there were any leaks . . ." Another suggested storing the gas in the Pentagon.

Still another supported the gas shipments. It had the name of the Southern Pacific Railroad. 'The gas is to be brought to Oregon by rail.

HOW LETHAL?

How lethal is nerve gas?

The following is an exchange between Sen. Fulbright and Matthew Meselson, biology professor at Harvard, in a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on chemical-biological warfare (Meselson had been consultant to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency):

Fullbright: "When you say 'lethal' you mean it kills — not just immobilizes."

Meselson: "No, it doesn't just immobilize."

Fullbright: "It kills people?"

Meselson: "Somehow the misunderstanding that nerve gases merely incapacitate is rather widespread. I don't know where it comes from, and it is totally false. Nerve gases kill."

Meselson explained that "death due to nerve gas results from the simultaneous contraction of all muscles in the body."

In "Chemical and Biological Warfare: Americas Hidden Arsenal," author Seymour Hersh provides a description of the two nerve agents now stored at Umatilla.

"GB: An ordorless, colorless, volatile gas that can kill in minutes in dosages of one miligram, approximately one-fiftieth of a drop. . . .

"VX: Another odorless gas that . . . also is capable of killing in one-milligram doses and, like GB, paralyzes the nervous system in minutes."

Writer Gene Bryerton in the Eugene Register-Guard gives this descriptive summary of their effects: "A gram of GB—an amount equal in weight to a dime, would be sufficient to kill about 300 persons if administered the agent in the eyes. Taken by mouth, it is one-sixth as lethal.

"Unlike VX, nerve agent GB is not lethal on contact with a person's skin, consequently a gas mask is generally sufficient protection against it." (Prof. Meselson said death from GB occurred in a matter of seconds).

DROPLET KILLS

"But VX does not have to get into the lungs to be lethal, a droplet on exposed skin can kill. While GB evaporates in the environment about as quickly as water, VX has a consistency similar to machine oil. It will remain in a target area for days."

The former commander of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver, was widely quoted in 1954 when he said: "The gas from a single bomb the size of a quart fruit jar, could kill every living thing within a cubic mile."

Last March Rep. Richard McCarthy of New York reported that the U.S. has enough GB to kill 100 billion people — or to wipe out the world population 30 times over. These chemical poisons are now stored in eight bases across the country.

It should be noted that despite the Nixon announcement of November '69, the huge chemical warfare arsenal will remain intact.

CARAVANS VS. GAS

Meanwhile, peace activists in the area are continuing to pressure, and alert the populace. A car caravan organized by the Seattle, Tacoma and Portland Women - Act - for - Peace slowly made its way along the anticipated rail route.

Moving from the little town of Purdy at Puget Sound near the coast, the traversed Shelton, McCleary, Elma and many more towns further south. Eager hands took their leaflets which urged destruction of the gas.

Residents of the Tri-City area north of Umatilla — Richland, Pasco, Kennewick in Washington State are circulating petitions against the gas.

Jack H. Fellman an organic chemist, in the Neurology Department, Univ. of Oregon Medical School, declared it would take about 460 pounds of sodium hydroxide lye to detoxify a ton of nerve gas. He estimated it would cost about $4,200 to build a facility to neutralize the gas.

Mrs. Thorun Robels, a leader of SWAP, told the People's World. "What the Army has made, the Army can and must destroy."

Another caravan is scheduled for January 24th. SWAP warns that this is not just a local issue and calls for action nationally. "If Nixon's announcement (on banning chemicals) is meaningful, the time has come to destroy such weapons," they declare.

Guild parley on GI rights

(Continued from page 9)

telligent articulate soldier can play it better.

The more common case, he explained, was "the kind of man I've, unfortunately, had to defend all too often."

He is, Russell said, "not very intelligent," has "very little education" and is "scared by anyone wearing a uniform."

HOW BRING CHARGES?

In response to a question about how an enlisted man could bring charges against a superior and be protected from retaliation, Russell said a man had to "trust the people involved" and should ask for a transfer.

A discussion about civilian lawyers' rights to see clients provided another example of the total control the military has.

Civilian lawyers are subject to stop and search by MPs, it was said, and are only allowed on "federal reservations" (bases) "with the consent of the government."

On the base, the commander can make any law he wants, in effect, Russell said.

The "broader sense" of military "injustice" was dealt with by attorney Terence Hallinan, who defended the Presidio 27.

They were 27 stockade prisoners charged in October, 1968, with mutiny for staging a non-violent protest, seeking redress of their grievances in San Francisco.

The nature of military justice, Hallinan said, goes far beyond problems of bureaucracy. It's necessary, he said, to look at "what it is the army is attempting to accomplish when it gets a GI in."

He described the process of basic training where the army "begins to tear down the values" a man comes in with.

During "dead week" at the start of basic training, a GI becomes "extremely confused, frightened and disoriented."

He is taught to look to his master sergeant for all answers and guidance.

"TAKES AWAY IDENTITY"

The army "takes away all his personal identity," said Hallinan, and he is taught to subdue his individual instincts to the interest of the group, in this case, the army.

Family loyalty gets replaced with national chauvinism and the GI is taught a value system that centers around rank.

Hallinan said key to the whole process is "iron discipline" to which "there is no exception." Men are "punished with incredible severity."

In practice, he said, "it's not a system of justice — it's a system of discipline."

There is currently "fantastic" dissent but because the military has a closed system, dissenters have no where to go and they run away.

Deserters now average 53,000 (any gone over 30 days) and 155,000 AWOLs.

Hallinan said the system was not built to handle such dissent and the publicity around military protest "was tremendously advantageous" for GIs.

After the conference two active duty GIs from Camp Pendleton and the San Diego Naval base spoke of the on-base movements.

Men coming into the military, they said, are faced with "the system."

"If you know things like that are going on you have to change it to a more democratic, humanistic system," they agreed.

"From the first moment you get off that bus, you realize it's something different."

To protest, or not fit into military discipline, means severe punishment — "once somebody screws up, they push them. They either straighten up or break them."

In terms of on-base organizing, they agreed "the only way to go about it is to talk to individuals."

They said racism is used deliberately by the military to divide GIs. "The staff NCOs (non-commissioned officers) are the ones telling you about the 'niggers'."

The brig (naval and marine stockade) is segregated, they said.

They incite racial fears — "the reason they do this is because the black and white would unite."

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Enclosed is $40 in Loving
Memory of our dear friend
BESSIE HIRSH
An ardent worker for peace and
progress to the people of
the world.
PAULINE and JACK
RUBIN

FILM

Delicate film on a Swedish strike

SAN FRANCISCO

"ELVIRA MADIGAN" to "Adalen 31" to "Joe Hill, Singer of Songs," is an intriguing route in making films and that's the way Swedish film maker Bo Widerberg is going. If the first one put you to sleep, the second should set you jarringly awake and make you quite anxious about the third title now in preparation. For the exquisite beauty and lyrical quality of "Elvira Madigan," while not in itself sufficient to carry the film has set the stage for a more than fine wedding of fine art and a story of tremendous social value.

While film art sometimes suffers from politics in film making and vice versa, "Adalen 31" proves without a doubt that it does not have to be the the case. The film manages a delicate and engrossing blending of such diverse elements in life as class struggle, love, comedy, visual natural beauty and violence. It is perhaps because Widerberg has treated with such sincerety the working people he portrays that their days have the harmony of the good, the bad and the ugly that days have.

The story is set in a small Swedish port town in the early thirties. The main elements are true, being drawn from the gigantic labor battles that saw much bloodshed and eventually toppled the conservative government and established the Social Democrats for their current 39 year reign.

The main story is one of father and son; father who wavers in the midst of a crucial struggle, due to his failure to understand the real antagonism between the workers and the bosses, and the son who suffers loving the boss's daughter until the reality of the struggle hits him square in the face.

In many ways "Adalen" is comparable to "Salt of the Earth." Dialogue comes across so real it's sometimes humorous, the cliches then are so much like the cliches today; the excuses of the boss and the police give for being the pigs they are, are so reminiscent of what we hear from General Electric and Mayor Daley. The message comes across in stark realistic terms. The truth of it, however, is conveyed almost melodramatically, with a lot of human sentiments and passions compressed into a short period of time.

SCENE FROM 'ADALEN 31'

Like "Salt of the Earth" there are a number of times during the course of the film when you want to applaud or yell out "right on" (as someone did a couple of times in San Francisco) not so much because someone's making a speech but because someone does or says something they would be expected to say if it were real life.

"ADALEN 31" is a film some people will want to see over and over. It starts off as a classic. It has won international prizes. It was without a doubt one of the five best films of 1969. But for those of us on the West Coast it is an appearance in 1970, a film for the next decade. With it we are off to a good start.

—CARL BLOICE

John & Yoko's festival for peace

TORONTO

DESPITE THOSE who feel the Altamont Rock Festival disaster signaled the end of the mammoth musical gathering, John Lennon and Yoko Ono are busily planning a Peace Rock Festival — to take place in Mosport, Ontario during July.

The festival is the third in the couple's colorful peace campaign, following their bed-in for peace earlier last year and their billboard Christmas greeting in 11 cities throughout the world that proclaimed "War is over — if you want it."

Lennon told a Toronto press conference last month, "World peace must be hustled and promoted. Advertising is the name of the game. We would like to make our campaign as you see the ads on TV . . . Every time you could turn on the set and see a sign: Drink Peace."

JULY'S FESTIVAL, Lennon said, will be organized for profit, with the performers getting paid. But "some cream off the top" will go towards setting up a peace fund.

Along with Lennon, the name of Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Toronto was mentioned as one of the members of a peace council to administer the fund.

Plans are to invite musicians who will perform "on a stage which is to be the largest bed in history," festival promoters say.

Lennon and Ono also accepted an invitation from the Manitoba government — run by members of the liberal New Democratic party — to take part in a peace festival in connection with the Province's hundredth anniversary.

In addition to plans for the festival, Lennon announced last week that he will use all proceeds from his records and songs to promote peace in the world.

DRAMA

'Oppenheimer': a period piece in the classical liberal tradition

"IN THE Matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer," a play freely adapted by Heinar Kipphardt on the basis of documents, opened in Los Angeles about two years ago.

The Repertory Theater of Lincoln Center (still run by the core of the old San Francisco Actor's Workshop, minus Herbert Blau) is currently touring the play around the nation. (It just completed a two week run at San Francisco's Curan Theater.)

J. Robert Oppenheimer was associated with the Left for two decades; during the same period he was also one of the two or three foremost atomic scientists in the United States. It is a matter of history that the U.S. government employed Oppenheimer for the second quality and destroyed him for the first.

The spirit of McCarthyism haunted Oppenheimer for years, but such was his value to the government that it did not finally catch up to him until the spring of 1954, at which time the Personnel Security Board of the Atomic Energy Commission held a series of hearings to rule on his security clearance.

Now, 15 years later, Kipphardt has attempted to weave the actual testimony at the hearings into a play that examines the central issues involved in the Oppenheimer case: guilt by association, the role of science in political decision making, the nature of loyalty and the duties of the citizen.

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
Haunted by the spirit of McCarthyism.

FIRST IT must be said that the play achieves great theatrical success. With the help of Jules Irving's straightforward direction, the production achieves the sense of a group of sophisticated and intelligent men, concerned with these issues in various degrees, trying to come to a complex decision.

Oppenheimer is presented with a veil over him — we never know his full feelings about himself and his strange history. That veil keeps Oppenheimer from becoming too easily explained, as a cardboard figure, against history. On the other hand, he speaks of his radical views and associations not only as a thing of the past (which they were not entirely for Oppenheimer at that time), but as a "stage" that a normal man grows out of eventually.

So, in the classical liberal tradition, Kipphardt has managed to attack those who attacked Oppenheimer without subscribing to any of Oppenheimer's beliefs.

It is necessary to remember that in this case the author was limited by the transcripts from which he worked. It is unlikely that there was much substantive political discussion during the hearings. But the question arises: why this play today?

ACTUALLY, the answer is clear. The production is playing to middle class audiences around the country, and is validating their feeling that oppression directed against the middle class is wrong. Fifteen years ago this play couldn't have made it into the Curran theater, and perhaps its success now is a sign that progress has been made.

However, time and history move on and the issues of yesterday are not the issues of today. Today, when word leaks out that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has had an operating blacklist in one of its divisions, the blacklist is subsequently dropped.

TODAY, OPPRESSION takes different forms and is directed against different people. What about "The Matter of Huey P. Newton, Black and Revolutionary?"

The play is a well-done period piece, perhaps useful in reminding radicals how useless it is to get fixated on issues of the past.

—ODEL MIXON

Agnew, the Right and anti-semitism

(Continued from Page 1)

The current praise of the vice president among the rightists stands in clear contrast to the sometimes neutral, more often negative reception the Nixon administration receives in such circles.

In his Nov. 21 bulletin, Smith, the high priest of reaction, racism and anti-semitism observed, "It saddens me to reflect on the fact that Agnew has said the things that George Wallace should have said.

"He stole Wallace's thunder. He spoke out at a time when Wallace was in the Orient and failing to speak out on the diabolical issues which have been taunting us in recent weeks."

The rapport between Agnew and the rightists became dramatically clear following his November speech blasting the major television networks.

While many people came away from the speech not quite sure what all the former Maryland governor had said and others suspecting the worst, the leaders of the groups in question stoutly maintain they had no trouble interpreting it.

JEWS

Since the November speech, speculation has been that the vice president, who is no stranger to ethnic slanders, meant Jews when he referred to the "Eastern establishment" in control of the media. But the purveyors of racial and religious hatred have had no hesitation in making that assumption and calling for action based upon it.

"The 'Eastern establishment' is a code name for 'New York Jews,'' declared the December issue of The Thunderbolt, a newspaper out of Savannah, Ga., that calls itself "The White Man's Viewpoint."

When Agnew spoke of the "effete corps of impudent snobs," Thunderbolt concluded, he was also talking about Jews.

"Everyone knows that the Jews make up over 50% of the leaders of the peace creep demonstrations — yet the Jews are only 3% of the overall population."

The accusation about Jewish people and the peace movement is reminiscent of recent charges of anti-semitism in the administration. Milton Friedman wrote in a recent issue of the California Jewish Voice that officials in Washington are going around suggesting there are "too many Jews" in the peace movement."

The vice-president
SPIRO T. AGNEW

Friedman wrote of Maynard Parker, Saigon correspondent for Newsweek, who said people in the Saigon government "possibly tutored by their American friends" were saying "The Jewish voters in the U.S. are forcing Nixon to leave here so he can send American troops and planes to Israel to help fight the Arabs (PW, Jan. 3.)

It is therefore ironic that the letter Smith sent supporters the day after Christmas, declares, "The Jews are determined to end the war immediately in Vietnam, even if we have to surrender so that our troops can be enslaved for the purpose of saving the aggressive genocide Jews of Palestine.'

Thunderbolt has called for its readers to spread anti-semitic propaganda, boosted by the use Agnew's speech. Agnew, the paper said, "is at a tremendous disadvantage" in coming "to grips with the Jews" because "the average 'forgotten American' does not know what he is talking about."

The rightist paper called on its readers to "alert the white Christian people to the fact that Mr. Agnew means Jews when he talks about the 'Eastern establishment' and the 'impudent snobs'."

The Thunderbolt article went on to talk about what it called "the men behind TV news," naming network executives that are Jewish.

TIDAL WAVE

Perhaps, the paper commented, "Mr. Agnew went as far as he could in the game." The editors called upon their supporters to help the vice president go further.

Other rightist voices have spoken out to support Agnew' speech and push anti-semitic propaganda based on it.

"The tidal wave of reaction," by Gerald L. K. Smith wrote in his Dec. 26 newsletter, "is about to roll in and is about to become a riptide.

"No one has done more to stimulate it than Vice President Agnew, whose courageous addresses have made the President of the U. S. increasingly aware that if he is to save America he must satisfy the people who are really responsible for holding this nation together."

The obstacle to this reaction, Smith implies, are "the Jew-controlled information media," which are "determined to destroy Mr. Agnew, who has, by his courageous utterances, been standing between the people and these lethal revolutionarists determined to slaughter us and destroy our country, our churches and our homes."

GERALD L. K. SMITH
His admirer

Agnew also received plaudits from The Augusta Courier, which carries a regular column by Georgia's racist governor, Lester Maddox, and has a red banner at the bottom of its front page demanding, "Are you going to surrender to the left wingers?"

The vice president, a Dec. 1 Courier column said, "hit them and he hit them where it hurts."

The Dec. 6 issue of the Courier reported that two Southern television stations are supporting Agnew's stand, WBTV in Charlotte, N. C., and WBAL in Raleigh, N. C.

H. L. HUNT

Right wing oil magnate H. L. Hunt called Agnew's speech "patriotic awareness" in his Life Line broadcast. Another ultra right publication, Human Events, reprinted the speech for its readers.

Finally, on Nov. 19, 1969, Jesse Helms read an editorial over DRAL-TV in Raleigh, N. C., which read, "The supremely sarcastic left wingers who used to sneer, 'Spiro who?' have suddenly been reduced to a gaggle of Nervous Nellies weeping, 'Spiro, Boo-Hoo.' Which simply proves that they can dish it out, but they can't take it."

—J.B.

Nigerian civil war ends; 'Save Biafra' groups warned

(Continued from page 1)

late Moise Tshome, Tshombe too came close to dismembering an African state with help from the colonialists. In his case it was seccessionist Katanga in the Congo. Both men returned to the source of their support.

Ojukwu is reported to have fled to Libreville, capitol of Gabon, a nearby nation closely tied to and dependent upon France. From there he ventured to Lisbon where he was reported making plans to move to another French-tied country, Ivory Coast.

OJKUWU'S MEN SURRENDER

The defeated general is said to have made the flight out of Nigeria in a plane piloted by Carl Gustav Von Rosen, a Swedish count who organized Ojukwu's tiny air force in 1969.

News of the end of the war and the victory of the central government, headed by Gen. Yabuku Gowan, is being met with relief and/or joy in most of black and Arab Africa and the Socialist world and consternation in most western capitols.

Moscow radio called the collapse of the rebels "the victory of progressive forces of the whole African continent."

Since the conflict began, the seccessionists received little support from the remainder of Africa. Only the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Tanzania and Zambia ever recognized the Ojukwu government. The remainder of the African governments which are organized into the Organization of African Unity, saw the civil war as a further threat of Balkanization, or the dismemberment of states for the benefit of foreign exploiters.

The central theme of the views held by most of those opposed to the "Biafra" seccession were, perhaps, best summed up by Kenya writer Primila Lewis in an article last year in the Nairobi Daily Nation. She wrote:

"For every time a "Biafra" happens, Africa loses a little more of her freedom — a little more of her right to freedom. Each "Biafra" means another foothold for a foreign power (in this case, France — only if Biafra succeeds, of course.) Every "Biafra" means a notch up for South Africa's racist regime.

A carved up, wretchedly weak, "free" Africa is exactly what South Africa and the neocolonialists want."

Nigerian students' urgent appeal

OAKLAND — Concerned over the distortions of news about the Nigerian Civil War in the U.S. press, the Nigerian Students Association in the Bay Area issued the following statement January 12. The statement was addressed to the black community and broadcast on radio station KDIA in Oakland.

The Nigerian community in Northern California is alarmed at the sensationalist distortion of the news of the outcome of the Nigerian Civil War. We want to assure the black community in the Bay Area that there is no basis for the reports of so-called massacres in the war areas.

We wish to point out the following basic facts about the position of the Ibos to Nigeria.

The Ibos are the major ethnic group in the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Biafra was an attempt by the Ibo leadership to break away from Nigeria.)

- There are at least 62,000 Ibos living in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria.
- Before the fall of Biafra, for many months now, about 5.5 million of the 8 million Ibos have been living in the Federal Nigerian controlled areas.
- The former president of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, who is an Ibo, is an advisor to the Federal Nigerian government, and he has consistently maintained Ojukwu was misleading his people. (Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu led the Biafran government.)
- Many important officials in the Nigerian government, including the ambassadors to India and Brazil, the Permanent Secretary for Industries, equivalent to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the Governor of the East Central State, are all Ibos.

It is now clear to Nigerians that the real enemy is not within our borders, but the racist countries of South Africa, Portugal, and others who have directly or indirectly been oppressing Africans for years.

We hope that black Americans will join Nigeria in exposing the dangers we face from all anti-black forces in Africa.

Lastly, we want to assure all black Americans, that Nigeria will build on our present position to advance the lot of all Nigerians, irrespective of which side they may have taken in the civil war. We urge you to read the news with caution.

NO GENOCIDE — Seeking to allay fears, John M. Garba, Nigerian ambassador to Italy, says in Rome that "it is not the intention of my government to carry out reprisals or genocide" against inhabitants of secessionist Biafra. He said military forces have been instructed to take care of civilians, the sick and wounded.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY — After the 1969 season had begun, Kansas City Chiefs' star quarterback. Len Dawson wound up in the hospital with a torn ligament. On his feet last week, he and the Chiefs whipped the tar out of the Minnesota Vikings to become world champions.